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PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS FOR $100,000,000

Mr. Wilson Reads Tax Message Calling for Funds to Safeguard the Treasury and Yet Spare Citizens Already Burdened

BORROWING OPPOSED

Must Meet Emergency That Exists Calmly, Though It Be Not of Own Making, He Says—Customs to Be Compensated

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today in a special address to a joint session of Congress asked imposition of internal revenue taxes sufficient to raise $100,000,000 annually because of the effect on revenues as a result of the European war.

President Wilson was cheered for almost two minutes when he entered the House chamber, his reception being more demonstrative than when he last appeared, which was to read his message on Mexico. The galleries were crowded. This was his seventh appearance to read one of his messages. Admission tickets were at a premium. Secretaries McAdoo, Lane, Postmaster-General Burleson and Attorney-General Gregory occupied seats on the floor and Secretary Bryan, as usual, sat in the executive gallery.

Owing to the absence of so many senators and representatives from Washington there was a smaller attendance at today's joint session than ever occurred before when President Wilson addressed Congress.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee called a conference of Democratic members to consider the emergency revenue legislation recommended in the President's message and a bill he has prepared. The details are being closely guarded.

The President said:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I come to you today to discharge a duty which I wish with all my heart I might have been spared; but it is a duty which is very clear, and, therefore, I perform it without hesitation or apology. I come to ask very earnestly that additional revenue be provided for the government.

Customs Decrease Noted

"During the month of August there was, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of $10,029,538 in the revenues collected from customs. A continuation of this decrease in the same proportion throughout the current fiscal year would probably mean a loss of customs revenues of from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000. I need not tell you to what this falling off is due. It is due, in chief part, not to the reductions recently made in the customs duties, but to the great decrease in importations; and that is due to the extraordinary extent of the industrial area affected by the present war in Europe. Conditions have arisen which no man foresaw; they affect the whole world of commerce and economic production; and they must be faced and dealt with.

"It would be very unwise to postpone dealing with them. Delay in such a matter and in the particular circumstances in which we now find ourselves as a nation might involve consequences of the most embarrassing and deplorable sort, for which I, for one, would not care to be responsible. It would be very dangerous in the present circumstances to create a moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States, its ability to assist, to steady, and sustain the financial operations of the country's business.

Strongbox to Aid Industry

"If the treasury is known, or even thought to be weak, where will be our peace of mind? The whole industrial activity of the country would be chilled and demoralized. Just now the peculiarly difficult financial problems of the

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TINY ARTISTS LEARN TO DRAW BY USING PEGS



Diminutive students employ novel method of picture making at the museum

LITTLE FOLK ATTRACTED BY NEW KIND OF DRAWING LESSONS

Experimental work in teaching drawing to children between the ages of 3 and 6 years old has been in progress at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts through the summer months under the direction of Miss Deborah Kallan.

Classes of older children from the various neighborhood houses have been going to the museum for some time, and the present class of small folk is an outcome of these classes.

It happened like this: Like all children interested in their work, the older ones often made drawings and studies at home to bring into the class. The young brothers and sisters, always eager to imitate their elders, also began to draw pictures which were brought into classes by big brother or sister. Sometimes these drawings were equal if not superior to the work of the older children, hence the orgauization of a class of 12 little ones. This class has met every Monday morning this summer. Recently the children were at the museum every morning.

The principles of drawing are taught to them through games originated by Miss Kallan. By playing one favorite game called by the children "change over" they have learned the law of repetition, and gained a conception of form and space. Slates are used for tracing. The slate of clear glass is placed against an object of simple outline in one of the museum cases and traced by the child who then reproduces it on paper. Colored pegs are another device utilized for the teaching of color. Outlines of figures are made from the pegs and repeated in the same colors several times in border pattern, then drawn with colored crayons.

While the children are learning to draw they are also becoming familiar with museum objects and unconsciously assimilating a knowledge of good art and a love of beauty which expresses itself in clean hands and faces.

The class will be discontinued until Nov. 1, as Miss Kallan goes to the Metropolitan Museum in New York for two months to teach her methods to a class of public school teachers.

GREAT BRITAIN TAKES STEP TO FREE COMMERCE

Embassy Announces Government Plan for Cargoes to Be Released Without Waiting for Adjudication in Prize Courts

ENCOURAGE NEUTRALS

WASHINGTON—Great Britain today announced a plan of freeing cargoes to reestablish commercial intercourse on the high seas, in a statement from the British embassy this afternoon.

The statement follows:

"In order to prevent loss to subjects of neutral powers and to encourage continuance of trade the British government has taken steps to set free, expeditiously and without reference to prize courts, as many cargoes as possible, even though in some cases many cargoes may be liable in law to condemnation as a prize.

"An executive committee with full power to deal with such cases has been appointed."

This statement was regarded in official circles as a move by Great Britain to reestablish as quickly as possible trade communication with the United States and South America so as to decrease the necessity of an American merchant marine.

SALEM'S COUNCIL VOTES $200,000 FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

SALEM, Mass.—Preliminary approval was given by the city council today to an order appropriating $200,000 for the rebuilding commission to use in restoring public buildings that were seriously damaged in the fire and the reconstruction of streets in the area affected. Under the charter of this city such an order must have a preliminary approval and its formal adoption must come at the next meeting.

Charles L. Gifford, director of public property, presented laws for adoption all over the city. They are practically the same as the rules adopted by the rebuilding commission. Some difference is to be made in restrictions on three deckers and on buildings with stores. In two weeks there will be a public hearing to settle these quqestions.

The Salem Five Cent Savings Bank also sent in its tax of nearly $3000.

To both these concerns the city voted to send communications thanking them.

BUILDING EXITS ARE INSPECTED ALL OVER CITY

Tenements Visited and Notices Nailed Up Wherever Fire Escapes Are Found Not Fully Up to Requirements of the Law

STATE MARSHAL AIDS

Working in conjunction with the state fire marshal, the building department of Boston today is canvassing the city to find out if every building that requires fire escapes is properly provided with them. Where buildings are found with the requirements neglected notices are being placed on the exterior informing tenants that the structures are unsafe. Already four buildings have had these notices tacked upon them.

Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner, said he had several inspectors on the road.

In Hemenway street and Commonwealth avenue notices were nailed on the exterior of three buildings. Soon afterward these were torn off. On learning this the building commissioner notified the police to arrest any person seen removing a notice. He also ordered the proprietors of the Commonwealth avenue property to appear before him this morning and he warned them that the notices must not be removed by any one but a representative of his office under a penalty of $500.

This notice-tacking process is regarded as the last step taken by the city when a proprietor refuses repeatedly to abide by the rules.

Many buildings that now have fire escapes do not come up to the specifications. The building department says that many of the stairways are too narrow and many of the balconies are too narrow. A great many fire escapes that were erected prior to 1907 are altogether inadequate according to the revised law.

UNITED STATES GRANTS ALL POWERS USE OF WIRELESS

Secretary Bryan Announces Government Decision Which Provides Assurance of Neutrality Under Navy Department Censors Who Shall Have Key to Messages

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Bryan announced Thursday that all the powers interested will be permitted to send and receive wireless messages at stations in the United States in code or cipher, according to the following statement by him: "The government has reached a decision in regard to the use of high-powered wireless stations during the European war. Hereafter all belligerents may send and receive wireless messages in code or cipher.

"The American censors at the stations will be furnished with copies of code and cipher books, so as to be in a position to determine that the neutrality of the United States is not violated. The code and cipher books, as well as the messages sent, are to remain known only to the official censors and to the United States government.

"Thus far the British and German governments have acquiesced in this limited use of the wireless stations. As the enforcement of the executive order of Aug. 5 placing high-powered stations under censorship was left to the direction of the secretary of the navy, the navy department will prepare the regulations under which this decision of the United States government will be carried out."

Although Secretary Bryan's announcement did not specify the stations which would be allowed to operate, it is known that Great Britain approved the proposal of the American government that the Tuckerton, N. J., station, as yet unlicensed, as well as that at Sayville, L. I., be opened to belligerents on equal terms.

WOMEN FORM PLAN TO URGE PEACE ACTION BY PRESIDENT

Visitor From Austria Makes Proposal That Official Be Sent to Europe From United States to Advance Mediation—Norway Called Right Place for Meeting

To urge President Wilson to take immediately certain definite steps to end at once if possible the present European conflict and to make war among civilized nations a future impossibility is the object of Mme. Rosika B. Schwimmer of Budapest, Austria, who arrived in Boston on the Arabic yesterday afternoon. With Mrs. May Wright Sewall, who came on from New York to meet her, she is stopping at the Hotel Nottingham but leaves late in the day for New York and from there will proceed to Washington.

Mme. Schwimmer is press secretary of the International Woman Suffrage alliance and president of the Hungarian Woman Suffrage Society. She has been called the most international woman in Europe, having lectured in 12 different countries annually for the last 10 years. Mrs. Sewall is honorary president of the International Council of Women and governor of its peace and arbitration committee. She has been called the most international woman in America. Both have been most active in peace work.

In the words of Mrs. Sewall, the work of the peace societies has absolutely failed. "They were organized either to prevent war or to make it more human, a ridiculous phrase. We have failed in both. Never has there been a war involving so many nations or carried on with such a lack of conventions. By the in-

(Continued on page five, column five)

RUMANIA IS SAID TO BE DETERMINED ON BALKAN PEACE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 4—In view of the reported critical situation existing between Turkey and Greece and rumors published that Rumania had notified Turkey that any aggressive move on her part would be fraught with serious consequences to herself a Monitor representative saw the Rumanian minister in London, who said emphatically that Rumania had sent nothing in the nature of an official notification to the Ottoman government.

The Turkish delegates, he explained, were at Bucharest conferring with the Greek delegates with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution of the question regarding the islands. Rumania, the minister declared, was as determined as ever to maintain peace in the Balkans, and would certainly do all in her power to induce Turkey not to embark upon anything in the nature of military adventure.

SPAIN WOULD SIGN TREATY

WASHINGTON—Don Juan Riano, the Spanish ambassador, has expressed the willingness of his government to sign a peace treaty with the United States.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LEAVES FOR NEW CAPITAL AT BORDEAUX

Paris Abandoned by President Poincare and Ministry, While Allies Left Wing Falls Back—Proclamation Says That Final Victory Will Be Theirs

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 3, 8 p. m.—For purely military reasons the President of the Republic and all the ministers have left Paris for Bordeaux, which will now become the seat of government. With the exception of Myron T. Herrick and the other members of the American embassy, the whole diplomatic corps is leaving with the government.

The decision of the ministry was announced to the people of France by a proclamation signed by the President and all the ministers. The proclamation refers to the fine stand made by the troops against the enemies' army.

"Although many successes have been gained," it says, "pressure of the German forces in the north has compelled retirement towards Paris. The President and government are therefore forced to the painful decision that it is the duty of the authorities to leave Paris in order better to watch over the national safety.

"Under command of an eminent leader the French army, full of courage, will defend the capital and the patriotic population but the war must be continued at the same time on the rest of the territory without peace or truce, without stay or weakness.

"None of our armies," the proclamation continues, "has been broken. The watchword of the allies must be to endure and fight, whilst on the sea the British aid to cut the communications of our enemies with the world; to endure and fight while the Russians continue to advance to deal a decisive blow at the German empire. That the government may better direct this stubborn resistance and remain free to act on the demand of the military authorities it is removing to a point where it can be in continual relation with the whole country.

"Frenchmen," the proclamation concludes, "be worthy in these tragic circumstances. We shall obtain a final victory. We shall obtain it by untiring will, by endurance and tenacity. A nation which does not desire to perish and which, wishing to live, recoils neither before suffering nor sacrifice, is sure to conquer."

To the American embassy in Paris have been entrusted the interests of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Servia, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

EIGHT RAILROAD HEADS TO MEET THE PRESIDENT

Men Who Will Discuss Situation With Mr. Wilson Are Being Selected Today

WASHINGTON—Eight railroad presidents will probably be in the gathering which confers Wednesday with President Wilson. Two will come from the East, two from the West, two from the South and two from the central West. Selection of these men was being made today in New York city.

They will lay before President Wilson the matter of difficulties confronting the railroads by reason of the closing of the stock exchange, tightening of money rates and the early maturing of short time notes now outstanding. Their spokesman has already indicated that the railroad men wish to give the President a complete outline of the railroads' present condition and future prospects.

Some eastern railroads are planning increases in passenger rates, but this matter, it was stated, will be left entirely to the interstate commerce commission.

BANKERS WOULD END THE WAR TO OPEN EXCHANGES

Financial Interests of Boston Hold Meeting at the City Club and Discuss Plans for Restoring Peace in Europe

With the object of starting a movement for the settlement of the conflict in Europe so that the stock exchanges might be opened and financial concerns continue their business without interruption a number of bankers, stock brokers, financial writers and others discussed the situation this afternoon at a meeting in the Boston City Club. They represented the investment interests of Boston.

The meeting was called by Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills, statistician, who believes that confidence will not be restored in banking, mercantile and other lines until the stock exchanges are doing business. He presented plans for resuming trading without depleting gold reserves or occasioning a drop in security prices. A report containing his recommendations was made.

Clarence W. Barron of the Boston News Bureau presided.

Mr. Babson's plan in a general way involved the asking of Congress, possibly, or other proper authority, for permission to open the stock exchanges, with further provision for eliminating selling from holders of securities abroad. This European selling would be a violation of United States' neutrality, it is contended.

Another detail of the plan would be to have attached to every certificate of stock presented for sale the name of the owner and other proof that it was an American purchaser and a purchase made before the war started.

There was a general discussion of Mr. Babson's plan. It was pointed out that the stock exchanges cannot be opened until the war is stopped. It was declared that Germany is understood to be willing to cease operations provided an international relations congress is established bearing on immigration, trade relations and customs.

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FIVE AUSTRIAN CORPS ROUTED AND IN FULL RETREAT, SAYS RUSSIA

Official Report From Petrograd Declares During Seven Days Engagement 70,000 Men and More Than 200 Guns Captured

FRONT SAID TO BE EXTENSIVE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4, 9 a. m.—News of the fighting of the Russian army, which is taking place over an enormous front shows that recent fighting in Eastern Galicia was of a fierce nature. According to an official report published, five Austrian army corps were routed near Lemberg and are retreating westward.

During the seven days fighting the Russians have taken, the report continues, over 200 guns and some 70,000 prisoners. This engagement is considered to be of utmost importance.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO RETIRE UPON FRENCH CAPITAL

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 4—While it is evident that the allies continue steady retirement on Paris absolutely no news is available as to the fighting during the last two days.

Sept. 3, 8 p. m.—The tactics of the German and allied armies continue to be a repetition of the tactics of the last three days. The allies' left wing, as explained in the official war office report, has fallen back partly towards the south and partly towards the southwest in order to avoid fighting a decisive action under unfavorable conditions.

Meanwhile, action fought in the Rethel district has resulted in checking of the Germans. In Lorraine the right wing of the allies continues to make some progress.

TURKEY OFFERS TO SHELTER SHIPS

WASHINGTON—The Turkish ambassador read to the Monitor correspondent today a cablegram just received by him from the war office in Constantinople. It stated in view of Turkey's strict neutrality, the military authorities of that country had been directed to afford every possible aid to the ships of belligerent powers taking refuge in Turkish ports.

GIACOMO CHIESA IS ELECTED POPE IN ROME CONCLAVE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME—Giacomo della Chiesa, who was created a cardinal only in May last, has been elected Pope at the conclave of cardinals and will be known as Benedict XV.

ALDERMEN FIX CAMBRIDGE SITE FOR NEW SCHOOL

The Cambridge board of aldermen met today and decided to accept the minority report of the committee on public buildings to build the new schoolhouse on the site first selected at Cushing avenue and Lawn street.

A communication received from Mayor Timothy W. Good was referred to the committee on finance seeking a further increase for the laborers of the city from $2.25 to $2.50 a day. Recently these men had their wages raised from $2. The mayor explained that he brought out in his inaugural address that a family of five required $2.40 to subsist, and that the increase was justified. It would mean an additional expense to the city of about $10,000.

BOYLSTON STREET SUBWAY IS TO BE OPENED SEPT. 26

Commissioners of Boston's transit system have officially designated Sept. 26 as the opening day for the new Boylston-street subway.

Trials and instruction trips will be conducted from Sept. 21 until the regular opening date. Inspectors and instructors will explain the signal system and other details concerning the route to crews. An inspection will be made also by state, city and corporation officials.

TRAVERS LEADS MORNING ROUND AT MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER, Vt.—In the first round of 18-holes in today's play for the national amateur golf championship over the links of the Ekwanok Country Club, Jerome D. Travers, of Upper Montclair, led W. J. Travis of Garden City by 1 up. Francis Ouimet, of Woodland, and W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, were tie for the morning round.

Paris Quiet and Orderly Under War Restrictions

ITALIAN PRESS URGES SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT

Strong Protestations Against the War Made Throughout Country the Socialists Leading in the Demand for Neutrality

MEETINGS ARE HELD

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—In an interesting article published immediately after the declaration of war on Servia by Austria, the Corriere della Sera says: "Should the action of Austria tend to an increase of power in eastern Europe it would, to that extent, tend to a weakening of Italy's most vital interests, which depend upon the political and military condition of the eastern coast of the Adriatic.

"There is an agreement between Austria and Italy that any increase of power of the one state shall oblige adequate compensation to the other. The news from Vienna is that the war is not for territorial aggrandizement but simply to uphold authority.

Italy's Duty Discussed

"Should Austria be seen, however, in the course of the war, to aim at the political annihilation or the possession of Servia, thereby bringing about the intervention of Russia, which would impose upon Italy the fulfilment of the obligations assumed in the triple alliance, the question asked is, whether Italy would then be constrained to lend her aid to the success of a cause disastrous to her own interests.

"For the present," continues the Corriere, "true patriotism lies in awaiting with tranquillity the decisions that the government will be constrained to take in the present and future interests of the country.

There were strong protestations against the war in Italy. The Italian Socialist deputies called for the convocation of Parliament. "Upon what," asked the Vita, "is Parliament to deliberate? If the Camera were assembled it would but be an opportunity for the Socialist deputies to 'chew platitudes.'"

The Vita was here referring to a public meeting of protest called in Milan by the Socialists and the Camera del Lavoro which was numerously attended and presided over by the Socialist syndic of Milan, who in his speech pointed out that a storm wind of war sweeping across Europe would annul all the work of education and protection of the working classes that had been accomplished.

Neutrality Is Urged

Professor Mussolini, the editor of the Socialist paper Avanti, stated that it was in the interest of the workman for Italy to remain neutral, and that in the event of a European conflagration the proletarians, who bore the brunt of the consequences of war, could still render mobilization impossible. The deputy of Comachio and the Republican deputy Eugenio Chiesa were also among the speakers, the meeting lasting two hours and a half.

Commenting upon this meeting, the Vita says that a Socialist agitation is being fostered in Italy without foundation, as the government has clearly shown pacific intentions. Signor Bissolati, the Reformist leader, acknowledges that the Italian government has worked energetically for peace, but, to quote the Vita, "it is difficult to follow him when he says that in the event of a European conflagration Italy should not even mobilize. Italy should imitate the snail that withdraws into its shell and waits for the storm to pass."

PARIS VISITED BY BELGIAN LEADER

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader who was given a place in the Belgian government at the outbreak of the war with Germany, has paid a hurried visit to the French capital, where he discussed the situation with a number of prominent men of all political shades. The return journey was accomplished in a motor car.

M. Vandervelde states that he has carried away with him from Paris a strong conviction of the ultimate victory of the allied armies.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Virginian," 2, 8.
CASTLE—"Overnight," 2, 8.
COLONIAL—"Sari," 8.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, daily, 2, 7:45.
PLYMOUTH—"Along Came Ruth," 8:15.
SHUBERT—"High Jinks," 8.

NEW YORK

CANDLER—"On Trial," 8.
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:15.
COMEDY—"Kitty Mackay," 8:20.
CORT—"Under Cover," 8:15.
GAIETY—"Cordelia Blossom," 8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Girl from Utah," 8.
LONGACRE—"Pair of Sixes," 8:20.
MANHATTAN—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:30.
THIRTY-NINTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:20.

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"Joseph & His Brethren," 8
CORT—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.
GARRICK—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
GRAND—"Under Cover," 8.
OLYMPIC—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:10.
POWERS—Ruth Chatterton, 8:15.



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British expeditionary force in Belgium

ENGLISH TROOPS AT BOULOGNE STIR INTEREST OF INHABITANTS

Disembarkment of Soldiers From Across Channel Occupies Period of a Week and There Is Much Bustle and Excitement Over Preparations of the City

(Special to the Monitor)

BOULOGNE, France—From Aug. 9 to Aug. 16 English troops were being disembarked at Boulogne. Some days before they began to arrive, active preparations were being made for the establishment of a camp on the ground on which stands the Napoleon column.

The arrangements are so thorough and complete that it is more than probable that this camp is intended as a permanent station for troops on their way to the front. On Aug. 9 boats from Newhaven entered the harbor carrying ammunition, baggage and stores. With them began the work of discharging, by means of cranes, which continued steadily during the days that followed.

To the Boulonnais, owing to his proximity to the English coast, England is a familiar country and his knowledge of English is usually quite extensive. During the days which preceded the actual arrival of the troops, the inhabitants showed their eagerness to help in any way they could in the preparations, and they responded with alacrity to the mayor's notice that flags should be hung in the principal streets of the town in honor of the allies.

The bustle and excitement of the preparations did not, however, hide the unmistakable anxiety of a people wanting to make sure for themselves that English help on land as well as on sea was a fact on which they could reckon. The first to arrive of the actual expeditionary force consisted of some of the staff and a contingent of the Army Service Corps.

The khaki uniform surprised the French at first, and disappointed those who were looking for the familiar scarlet uniform. They soon grasped the advantages of the modern soldier's outfit, and expended their admiration on the men's very apparent fitness and soldier-like appearance.

A regiment to occasion the wonderment of the crowd was one of the Scottish units, in their khaki jackets and kilts. The men disembarked to the sound of their bagpipes, to which they also marched through the town to their quarters near the general postoffice.

Very soon Boulogne wore the aspect of an occupied town. Soldiers thronged the streets, spending their leisure in visiting the shops and making purchases of vegetables and fruit which they carried back to their quarters. Cars containing officers ran continually from the harbor to the camps, or to one of the hotels.

The Christol, guarded by sentries, was entirely given over to English officers. On Aug. 15 a regiment left Boulogne, destination unknown, and was followed by four more in the early hours of the 16th.

FRIENDSHIP FOR DUTCH EXPRESSED BY THE GERMANS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In a proclamation issued to the troops the commander of the seventh German army corps at Muenster says: "It is our intention to remain on as friendly terms as possible with the Netherlands. Therefore, an order has been given to the effect that the Dutch using the free roads across the frontiers are not to have difficulties put in their way.

"Trucks and bicycles and carriages and horses which they are using are only to be allowed to enter the Netherlands when proof is given that they had been imported into Germany for purposes of commerce."

In this proclamation the advice is also given not to treat suspected people roughly, as for example, the many foreigners suspected of espionage, and also to beware of treating suspicious persons as culprits.

EXPORT OF HORSES STOPPED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The export of horses across the European frontiers of Russia has been prohibited by land or sea, the Black sea and Trans-Caucasia being included.

VICTORIA LEAGUE PLANS FOR RELIEF WORK IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Victoria League held a meeting recently at which it was decided to devote the energies of its members during the war to the benefit of the soldiers and sailors from the dominions.

The meeting was presided over by the Countess of Jersey, who said that it was the intention of the committee to get into communication with the official representatives of the dominions in London. The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton called attention to the danger of interfering with paid labor. Inquiries had been made, she said, as to the work which could be done without interfering with those already employed, and it was ascertained that the making of knitted goods was not open to objection.

A registry of voluntary offers of help had been opened by the league, and the services of applicants would be directed into the most suitable channels.

SALE OF VORWAERTS ALLOWED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The order forbidding the sale of the Social Democratic organ Vorwaerts in the kiosks has been canceled.

NORWAY-SWEDISH PEACE OF 100 YEARS COMMEMORATED

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Over 10,000 people were present at the recent unveiling of the monument erected near Charlottenberg to commemorate the hundred years' peace between Sweden and Norway. Norway was officially represented by about 60 members of the Storthing while 15 members of the Riksdag represented Sweden.

The monument, which stands exactly on the frontier line between the two countries, and the cost of which was defrayed by popular subscription, consists of a double obelisk surmounted by figures representing Norway and Sweden joining hands. It is of a height of 20 meters and was designed by Mr. Lemming, a Swedish architect while Swedish laborers were employed to erect it.

The granite used, however, was brought from Norway and the figures were executed by a Norwegian sculptor. There are two inscriptions, that on its face stating that the monument was erected in 1914 by the Norwegian and Swedish friends of peace in gratitude for peace during 100 years, while the other declares that henceforth war between the two Scandinavian sister-nations is impossible.

At the unveiling ceremony stirring addresses were delivered by Bishop Scheele of Sweden and Mr. Loevland, president of the Storthing.

SCOTTISH HERRING INDUSTRY MARKET CUT OFF BY WAR

Fishing in Full Swing With Prospects of Big Catch When Conflict on Continent Broke Out

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland—The European war had a very serious and almost immediate effect on the Scottish herring industry. Herring fishing is confined to the months of July and August and was in full swing from Aberdeen northwards to Stornoway when war was declared.

Heavy catches had been taken and fishers were looking forward to a big business with the continent, the market for the enormous surplus of herring, after the home market had been supplied. Some 200,000 barrels had been exported to the continent when war broke out, and for these the curers have not been paid.

Another 350,000 barrels, valued at £500,000 sterling, have been left on the hands of the curers and the number could have been considerably greater with the supplies which came in just before fishing became for a time impossible.

The whole of this enormous fishing and curing industry, directly and indirectly supporting the enormous bulk of the population on the east coast of Scotland, was brought to a standstill by the war, and for the first fortnight Aberdeen itself was losing £20,000 daily by the enforced idleness of her deep sea trawling fleet of 500 vessels.

The government, it is understood, have been strongly urged to come to the rescue of the fisher folk.

APPEAL FOR INDIAN RELIEF FUND MADE BY LORD HARDINGE

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Lord Hardinge has just issued an appeal for contributions to an imperial relief fund in India on similar lines to the Prince of Wales fund. After referring to the war, which he declares was forced on the British empire, Lord Hardinge says that the need for large funds is urgent, and that it is desirable that steps should be taken without delay to collect them.

"For this purpose," he continues, "it is proposed to create a central committee, over which I will myself preside. It will include the governors of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the commander-in-chief, the members of my executive council, the heads of other local governments and administrations, and ruling chiefs. Under its control an executive committee will be formed, and local branches will also be constituted.

"I appeal with confidence," Lord Hardinge adds, "to the ruling chiefs, nobles, merchants, and people of India, both Europeans and Indians, to come forward according to their means and help to alleviate the distress of all kinds due to the war."

GERMANY DENIES SOWING OF NORTH SEA WITH MINES

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—It is stated in Berlin that the reports circulated to the effect that German harbors are blockaded and that communication by sea with Germany is impossible are false. Not a single harbor, the statement continued, is blockaded, and there is nothing at all to prevent the communication between neutral countries and Germany.

The assertion made by England that the North sea has been strewn with mines by the German government is untrue. Neutral ships making for German ports in the North sea are compelled during daylight to keep at a certain distance to the northwest of Helgoland. Provision is also made by the German admiralty for pilots to accompany vessels into the harbors. The prohibition of the export of coal does not refer at all to bunker coal.

AUSTRALIANS IN LONDON PLAN TO FORM A SOCIETY

War Contingent Association Along Lines of Those of Canada and New Zealand Is Proposed at a Meeting Recently

FUNDS TO BE SECURED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Australians of London recently met at the Trocadero restaurant to initiate a war contingent association on the same lines as the Canadian and New Zealand contingents.

Sir George Reid, having briefly outlined the objects of the association, said that the power of the whole empire was being exerted in defense of that everlasting principle, liberty, a principle not of despotic degradation, but of elevation of human destiny.

He, with the other high commissioners of the overseas dominions and Lord Islington, had in conference decided that these war contingent associations should be worked on cooperative lines. They were formed to hold out a loving hand to the valiant sons of the colonies, who were coming home to fight for the empire. They would exercise personal care over these sons with devoted generosity.

Ready Response Found

It was a moment for work and not for talk, and when the scheme was first proposed Lady Reid found such ready response that she attended this meeting with roughly £2000 as gifts, many in small donations, towards the starting of the funds.

Sir George Reid, continuing, said that he had taken on himself the responsibility of asking Lord Chelmsford to become president of the executive committee and Lady Reid to undertake the presidentship of the ladies' committee. He also said that the war contingent associations had accepted the handsome offer of the Victoria League, of headquarters for the various bodies, headquarters that were fully equipped and at which the clerical staff of the Victoria League would be at the disposition of the associations.

Lord Islington said that it was a great pleasure to him to take part in such a representative gathering of Australians who had met with the single object to rendering aid to the empire in days of emergency. He was there to express the interest and support of Mr. Harcourt and the government.

The effort of the dominions was splendid, and every one was desirous of mitigating the hardships of the men removed by chivalrous duty so many thousands of miles from their home.

Lord Brassey Speaks

Lord Brassey briefly addressed the meeting, and Lord Denman spoke of the high efficiency of the Australian forces. In the last three years he made a tour of inspection through the Commonwealth, so that his testimony was first hand. Personally, he thought that the appointment of General Bridges, who was to command the Australian contingent, was an excellent one. It was a great compliment to Australia that an Australian officer should be chosen for the command. The other senior officers were all well qualified for their commissions.

Lord Chelmsford said that these war contingent associations were formed, not to do anything that was obligatory to the war office, but to introduce some human elements into the care of the men from overseas. He thought that the main objects of the executive were to collect funds, to expend the funds, and above everything else to set up a species of bureau of communications between the men and their relatives.

JAPAN IN WAR NO SURPRISE, SAYS FRENCH LEADER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Pichon, minister for foreign affairs in the Clemenceau cabinet, writing of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany in the Petit Journal, states that there has never been any doubt in the minds of those who know Japan, and the treaties which exist between that country and the various powers, that the Tokio government would never be content to witness a European war without taking part in it.

M. Pichon's position in the Clemenceau cabinet gave him special opportunities for knowing this, since it fell to him, supported by his cabinet, to negotiate the Franco-Japanese convention of 1907, a convention which paved the way to the entente between Japan and Russia.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANKS IN MERGER

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The amalgamation of the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, and the Natal Bank, Limited, is announced in the press. The paid-up capital of the former is £2,350,000 and the reserve fund £700,000. The paid-up capital of the Natal Bank is £500,000 and the reserve fund £325,000. This bank has been in existence for 60 years, and has 41 branches throughout Natal, Zululand, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

EYE-WITNESS TO CONDITIONS SAYS PEOPLE ARE CHEERFUL

Measures for Relief Work Everywhere in Evidence—In Some Parts of City No Street Lamps Are Lighted and Only Bread of One Kind Sold at Baker Shops

(By a Monitor special correspondent)

PARIS, France—One is grateful for martial law in Paris, for the quietness, and law and order which it enforces. There is no excitement, no cafe is open after 8 p. m. The shops are beginning to reopen, and with the gay array of flags everywhere the city looks en fete. The Belgian flag flies now beside the tri-color, the Union Jack and the Russian. The women are splendid, they wait for news as quietly as they let their men go to the front.

The cars are running regularly on a good many lines, and the Metro and Nord-Sud, both subways, run up to 9 at night. Women serve on some of the cars and in some of the subways also. The omnibuses—"autobus" as they are called, were all taken off as soon as the mobilization order was out, and they quickly changed their aspect and now, painted in sober gray, serve to carry provisions and so on for the troops.

Bakers Sell Only Bread

The bakers' shops look strange indeed for, by order of the government, only one kind of bread is being made and in one kind of loaf, no rolls, no cakes, just sober "pain de menage!" But never one word of complaint is heard! The lovely gardens of the Champ de Mars all around the Eiffel tower have been fenced in and made a military zone, and all the shrubs and flower beds have been ruthlessly burnt up. The people, however, walk or sit contentedly on the small portion still left them, and inside the fencing the sentries march up and down with fixed bayonets, their blues and reds making picturesque splashes of color on the green lawns, and on the pond one sees the water lilies in flower.

In some parts of the city no street lamps are lighted, so one might be in the heart of the country. If one wants to get to England and to take any luggage it is necessary to be at the Gare du Nord as early as 5 o'clock a. m., in order to get the train at 7, for only a limited allowance of luggage is allowed each morning.

Big Trunks Refused

Trucks of heavy Innovation trunks are refused, and people either go away without them, or give up the journey rather than be parted from their luggage.

Measures for relief work are everywhere in evidence. "Ouvroirs" are being opened where materials are provided for soldiers' shirts, etc., and the poorer women are engaged to make them, at a low wage it is true, but at a wage that will enable them to have necessities till the men come back. The river boats have started running again and it is pleasant to go up to St. Cloud or Suresnes and have a quiet stroll in the woods, all of which goes to show that Paris is quiet and orderly and calmly cheerful, and that there is no reason to rush away in a hurry. There is an abundance of fresh vegetables and fruit, and no shortage of milk or butter, it was only that, for the first few days of the mobilization, there were not trains available to bring the supplies into the city.

AMBASSADOR FOR BRITAIN IN VIENNA ARRIVES IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British ambassador in Vienna, recently arrived in England accompanied by his wife and children, the embassy staff, and others.

On leaving Vienna a special train was placed at the disposal of the British representative by the government and a representative of the government, with many members of the diplomatic corps, was present at the station to bid Sir Maurice de Bunsen farewell.

Except at a little station on the outskirts of the capital where a crowd of railway employees and other spectators threw stones and shouted "Nieder mit England," there was no hostile demonstration of any kind. The journey from Vienna to the Swiss frontier occupied 60 hours, about four times as long as usual.

SCOTTISH COAL MINES FOREGO USUAL NOTICE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Following the recent conference between representatives of the Fife and Clackmannan Coalowners' Association, and the Fife and Kinross Miners' Association, the officials of the latter body addressed a series of meetings in all the districts, and at these meetings the men were asked to forego the usual 14 days' notice during the present crisis.

The miners in every district agreed to the request of the coal owners and it is stated that the colliery officials and district representatives of the men's association have decided to cooperate with a view to distributing the work throughout the counties as equitably as possible.

PARIS INDUSTRIES MAY BE STARTED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The authorities in Paris are making great efforts to reorganize the industrial life of Paris during the duration of the war. Inquiries have been made by the ministry of commerce in order to find out what is the greatest difficulty that manufacturers would have to contend with if they opened their factories.

Their replies will be carefully considered by the ministry, and if the difficulties are not considered insuperable state aid will be granted them in overcoming them. Paris dressmakers are also considering the reopening of their establishments.

FRENCH TROOPS TO HAVE PAPER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The government have decided on the publication of a newspaper exclusively for the use of the troops at the front to be known as the "Bulletin des Armees de la Republique." The idea originated with the minister of war, M. Messimy, and has received the warm support of M. Viviani.

The paper will contain all the official war news communicated to the press, as well as news from Paris and other parts of France. The paper will be distributed to the troops free of charge.

COLONEL SEELY GOES TO FRONT

(Special to the Monitor)

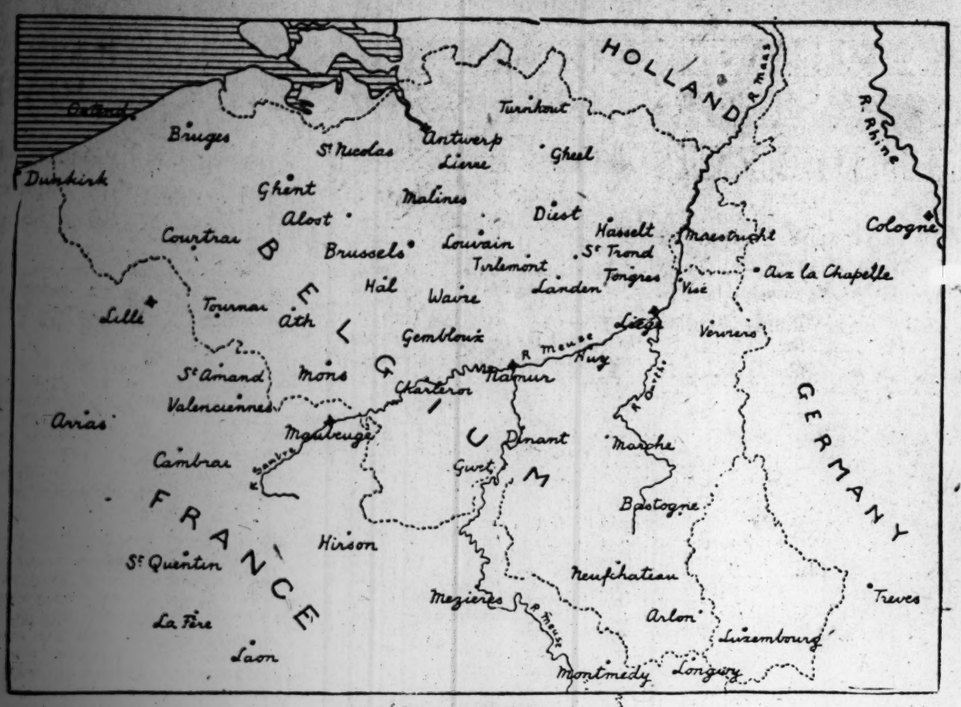
LONDON—Colonel Seely, late Secretary for War, who is a colonel in the Hampshire yeomanry, has gone on active service with the expeditionary force. Before leaving he paid a visit to his father, Sir Charles Seely, at Brook House, Isle of Wight.

Colonel Seely was first elected to Parliament as member for the Isle of Wight whilst fighting in South Africa.





Review of Three Weeks' Conflict on European Continent



Map showing cities involved in the advance of the German forces through Belgium

POSSIBILITY OF USING JAPANESE ARMY IN EUROPEAN WAR RAISED

M. Clemenceau Says it Is Eventuality Not Discussed But Points Out That 300,000 Soldiers of the Mikado Could Be Disembarked in France in Two Months

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Clemenceau devotes a leading article in his L'Homme Libre to the entry of Japan into the European field of hostilities. He speaks of the intervention of this far eastern power as a remarkable occurrence and one which gives much food for thought.

"The Japanese," says M. Clemenceau, "comfortably installed in the peninsula of Liao Tung which commands the entrance to the gulf of Pe-chi-li in which is Tientsin and, some distance inland, Peking itself, look disapprovingly at the Germans established in the peninsula on the other side of the gulf.

"It is true that the German concession of Kiao-Chau faces the Yellow sea, but the economic development of Germany is such, not only in the peninsula, but in the whole province of Shantung, where she has constructed important railway lines, that, in reality, Germany and Japan are fronting each other at the central point of European entry.

"The situation then is this," continues the editor of L'Homme Libre, "the triple entente is at war with Germany, and on the very day following the declaration of war of the English government, a telegram is received from Tokio stating that Japan considers herself bound by treaty obligations to make common cause with England.

"The Japanese navy is a first-class force and so is the Japanese army. The German naval squadron in the far east is a weak one and will be quite incapable of resisting the English fleet in those waters, let alone of running the gauntlet of the Japanese navy.

"As to the use of the army, the arrival of Japanese troops on a European battlefield is an eventuality which has not been discussed, not even dreamed of; it would however be possible," states M. Clemenceau on good authority, "to disembark 300,000 Japanese on the coasts of France in two months time, and in far less time it would be possible for the Japanese armies to be transported via the trans-Siberian railway into European Russia in support of the Russian hordes.

"But," concludes M. Clemenceau, "such an eventuality has not to be taken into account at present, and so far it would seem that the triple entente is equal to the task it has set itself."

SMITH-DORRIEN IS TO COMMAND PART OF BRITISH FORCES

New Appointee in Expeditionary Army First Saw Active Service in the Zulu War of 1879

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—On the recommendation of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, the King recently approved the appointment of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G. C. B., D. S. O., to command an army corps of the British expeditionary forces in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir J. M. Grierson, K. C. B., C. V. O., C. M. G., aide-de-camp general to the King.

General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien first saw active service in the Zulu war of 1879, and three years later served in the Egyptian expedition. In 1885 he was at Suakim with a corps of mounted infantry which he had raised, and for three years had considerable fighting experience against the Sudanese tribesmen.

In these early days and also later in India, Sir H. Smith-Dorrien repeatedly distinguished himself, being mentioned in despatches and securing the D. S. O. It was in South Africa, however, that his best work was done, his brigade having a considerable share in rounding up Cronje and forcing the latter's surrender.

Among the various appointments held by General Smith-Dorrien have been Adjutant-General in India, 1901-03, commander of the Quetta division 1903-7, commander-in-chief at Aldershot 1907-12, and general officer commanding the Southern Command.

SPAIN ANNOUNCES STRICT NEUTRALITY

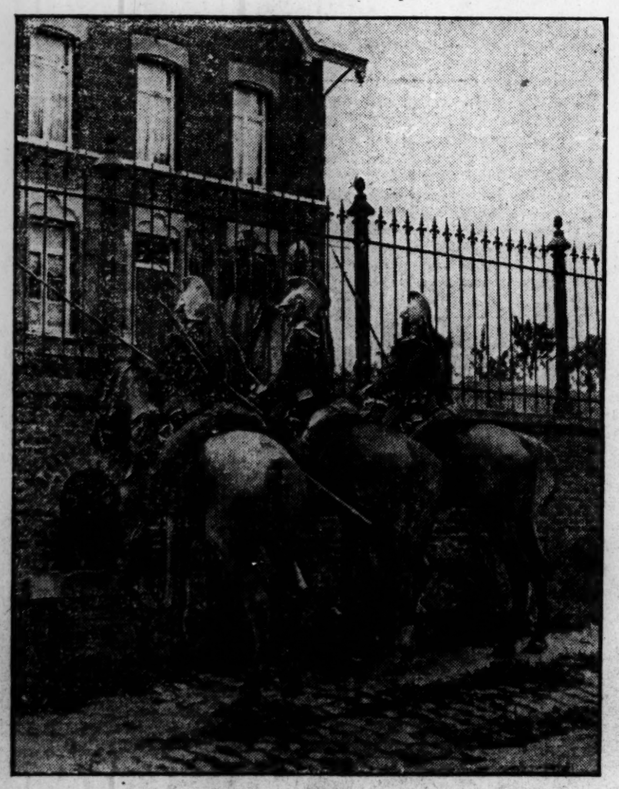
(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—It is announced that the Spanish government has, through her ambassador, Polo de Bernabe, expressed to the German government her intention of maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality during the present war.

MAN WHO TOOK MONNA LISA FREED

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—Vincenzo Peruggia, the Italian who carried off the "Monna Lisa" from the Louvre of Paris to enrich the Uffizi gallery and restore the picture to the town where it was painted, as he says, has just been liberated, the court of appeal having reduced the term of imprisonment to which he was condemned by the tribunal. The man has expressed his intention of energetically taking up work again, to prove himself to be a good and honest workman.



(Copyright by Sport and General)

French dragoons in a Belgian village

BRITISH TRADE PRESS POINTS AT BRIGHT PROSPECTS

Resolutions Adopted at London Meeting Take Optimistic View of the Commercial Situation

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the trade press, held recently at the hall of the Institute of Journalists, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting of editors of trade journals, representing most of the industries of the country, after studying the present commercial problems, has come to the following conclusion:

"1. That our commercial prospects were never brighter, and that, given patience, confidence, and reasonable sacrifice, there is certain to be a splendid return in the early future.

"2. That we strongly urge (a) the public to pay prompt cash for their present requirements; (b) the retailer not to take unfair advantage of the moratorium; (c) the manufacturer to keep up his production; and (d) the banks to afford all possible support to both wholesaler and retailer.

"3. That if our nation will, whenever practicable, indorse the above recommendations, prosperity for all will assuredly result, and by the end of the war commerce will not only have been maintained, but will have been abundantly increased by reason of our recovering much trade previously done by foreign countries.

"4. That we request the controller of patents to exercise any power he may possess for revoking any British patents owned by hostile countries should they operate against British industry."

GERMAN AIRSHIP ON DUTCH ISLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—Recently a German aeroplane was forced to land on the island of Schiermonnikoog. The aeroplane was seized by the Dutch coastguard, and the passengers, two German naval officers, were transported to Alkmaar, the place of internment.

SILENT WAR IS TITLE GIVEN TO THE OPERATIONS

Ten Millions of Armed Men Said to Move About With No Knowledge of Their Whereabouts Reaching the Public

EVENTS INTERPRETED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Some 10,000,000 of armed men are moving about Europe, and nobody knows where they are. There is a British camp, for instance, up on the hills above Boulogne, but that is not the only place where the British expeditionary force has pitched its tents, and barring the peasants round the various villages, no one knows where these encampments are.

A hundred years ago there was another city of canvas up on those Boulogne heights and "Le Petit Caporal" stood there with folded arms day after day planning the invasion of England. Nous avons change tout cela—we have changed all that, as the French proverb says; and the entente has brought the descendants of the British regiments which were one day to drive Napoleon's generals out of Spain, to sit round the camp fires on the very spot where the Old Guard made their soup while they waited for the transports to be ready.

Battle Line Modified

The long battle line is being gradually modified, until it has assumed probably what is its final shape before the shock takes place. It stretches now from the North sea to the Swiss frontier. A few days ago the extreme left was the little town of Diest upon the Demer. Then Diest became an advanced position of the left wing, and the line itself was bent a trifle to the southeast, until it rested on Antwerp, that impregnable fortress and port.

The Czar Alexander once said that his greatest general was "Winter." The Netherlands might say that their greatest general was the sea. It was the sea which, when the dykes were opened, brought the food ships to Leyden and broke all the plans of Spain. It was the sea, when the dykes were opened, which swept the armies of the Grand Monarque back to their own borders. It is the sea today which can be made to flood the country round Antwerp and add its natural moat to the fire of the terrible turtle forts.

Now Diest has been swallowed up in the tide of the German advance, and all trace has been lost of the Allies' left wing from Namur to the sea. No doubt the Belgian field army is taking up new positions in the Anglo-French line which is presumably all the time being formed in its rear. Where that line is, however, no man knoweth, except that it stretches at present from Namur somewhere along the Franco-Belgian frontier.

On the whole of this line from Belfort to the sea there are some 2,000,000 men, and a few miles off, facing them along its entire length, another 2,000,000 men. The glory, however, of the special correspondent is departed. A king has arisen, to whom Dr. Russell and Archibald Forbes and their descendants are unknown.

Correspondents Removed

The British government quietly requests the Belgian war office to remove all non-accredited correspondents from the front, and Whitehall only follows the example of the Boulevard St. Germain in this respect. The aviators who descended on the Alsatian borders and sent home to Paris a German frontier post appealed exactly to the emotions of the Boulevard. That frontier post was received with more delight even than the colors of the one hundred and thirty-second regiment, captured at St. Blaise and carried in triumph to Les Invalides.

It was in the Steinkirk days, when the long procession of banners was being carried to Notre Dame, that a wit in the crowd demanded whether the great cathedral was being converted into a furniture shop. Human nature has not changed in the two centuries since then, and the flag and the frontier post are the single swallows which Paris hopes will make a summer of victory.

Today General Joffre has spoken. He has lifted the edge of the curtain in Alsace, and the world knows something definite of what is happening there. The bulletin issued by him is distinctly interesting. He writes from the headquarters of the eastern army on Aug. 18 at 9:15 in the morning, and he explains that the French troops have cleared the valleys of the Vosges and are descending from the heights into the low ground of Alsace.

Strassburg Fifteen Miles Away

Straight on their front, now not more than 15 miles distant, is Strassburg with its towers. To the watchers on the great cathedral the French troops must be distinctly visible, and so in the Place de la Concorde they are removing the last of the immortelles. So strong is their conviction of victory that they are preparing to welcome Strassburg back into the circle of the cities of France.

Further north the French are advancing on Metz. It was here the great shame of the war of 1870 was enacted; here that Bazaine surrendered a great fortress and a great army and made the capture of Paris inevitable. The French forces are within 19 miles of Metz, advancing on it from the south, but whether in strength or not, it is impossible to say. In any case all this is what is sometimes called a little previous. In the great city on the Spree it might be regarded in the light of the fable of the man and the lion's skin.

Right in the front of the French forces are the forts round Molsheim and further south are the entrenchments of Colmar and Neu-Brisach. The tricolor is waving at Fenetrange, an old-world village buried amidst its walnut trees. There is something else, however, buried in that quiet countryside, and that is the forts and trenches which have to be carried before the French come to Strassburg.

French Go Through Gap

What has happened is that the French have burst out through the gap, the gap at Nancy through which the Germans meant to break in, with the obvious object of cutting off Metz from Strassburg and severing the German line.

Nobody knows what effect this is having on the German plan of campaign. That plan has been so deranged by the defense of Liege that probably it has had to be entirely reconstructed. The defense of Liege is, however, almost certainly a matter of past history. A gun in Fort Chaudfontaine, so the official German statement declares, backfired and exploded its ammunition with disastrous effect. The other forts along the line of the Meuse, subjected to perpetual bombardment from the siege guns and to perpetual attack of the storming parties, have been captured, with the result that Liege is today the German base for the further advance into Belgium.

Slowly, but very surely, the enormous preponderance of German troops in this part of the theater of war is making itself felt. A week ago the motor omnibuses out of the London streets with their legends of "Chelsea" and "Piccadilly" were running with food and stores from Brussels to the English camps on the French border.

Today the German eagle floats over Brussels and the beautiful city has had to admit a German garrison without firing a shot. The place, of course, was incapable of defense. Its capture will, no doubt, arouse some exultation, not unmingled with regret in Berlin, but from the military point of view it is a "quantite negligeable."

Belgian Army Stands

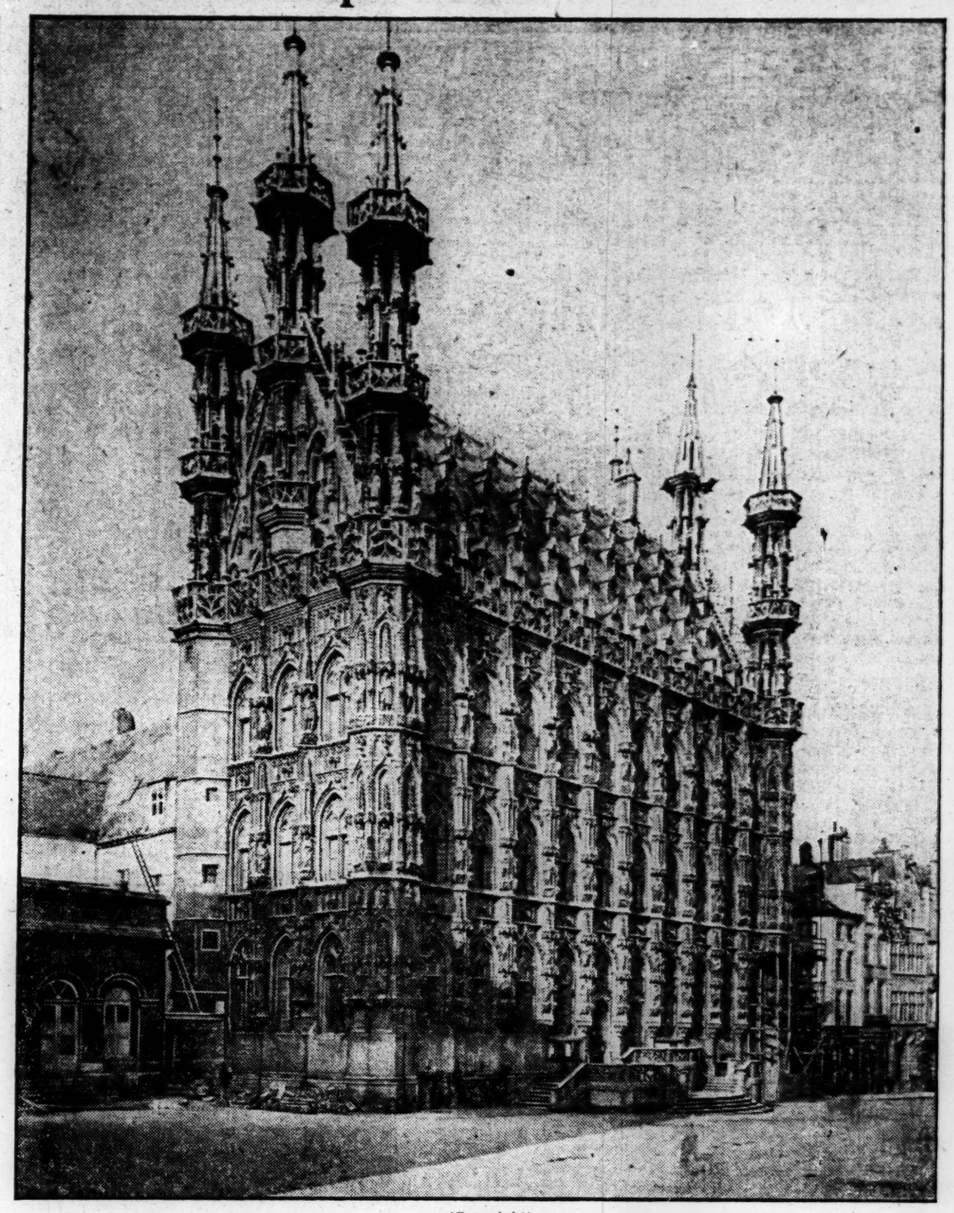
The little Belgian field army withstood the German avalanche to the very last. First Diest fell, then Louvain with its magnificent town hall was evacuated to avoid bombardment, and so the road lay open to the capital. There was a tremendous fight at Aerschot before the word was given to the Belgian rear guard to fall back on the main body. What exactly has happened is still one of the mysteries of war.

Antwerp, presumably, is cut off from the main line. It will take the place of Liege, but it will demand a vast containing force, as, if the garrison is complete, it is practically impregnable. Where the Belgian field army has gone has not been revealed. It must be still practically intact and must number some 120,000 men. With the 160,000 men of the British expeditionary force, it will be a valuable asset to General Joffre, but where the line of real resistance is to be drawn, is, of course, a secret.

Presumably an attack in force on Namur will now take place simultaneously with an effort to invade France through the famous Gap of Treves in Luxembourg. It is, however, the 21st day of August. It is three weeks since the beginning of the war and the German troops are still entangled in Belgium, with the line of the French fortresses on the frontier yet some distance ahead of them.

Russia Gets Under Way

While all this is going on, Russia is slowly getting under way. There has been some fierce frontier fighting both in East Prussia against the Germans and in Galicia against the Austrians, as well as along the Danube in the direction of Belgrade. This, however, does not amount to very much. The really interesting question as to the forwardness of the Russian preparations has not been solved. That, combined with the secrecy which shrouds the mystery of the real Anglo-French position, is just what, if it were known, would throw most light upon the situation.



(Copyright)

Hotel de Ville in Louvain, the Belgian city much of which is said to have been destroyed by Germans

Hotel Manager and wife, both practical and thoroughly experienced, at present managing successfully a 60-room strictly modern American plan hotel in Florida, wish to make change for something similar in cooler climate. Very best references if desired. Address "RESULTS," care Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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Trade Commission Bill Is Perfected by Conferees

With Many Changes by the Committee in Wording Measure Is Now Ready for Return to House and Senate for Action

COURT REVIEW LEFT

WASHINGTON—Congress is to get today from the conference committee on trust bills a report of agreement upon the federal trade commission bill, advancing the trust program nearer completion.

Although the conferees rewrote many sections relating to the organization of the law commission, the changes were largely matters of phraseology. Principal changes made relate to the provisions for court review, appeals from decrees of the commission to be made direct to the court of appeals, from which there can be appeal only upon writ of certiorari to the supreme court.

Prohibition of "unfair methods of competition" is substituted for "unfair competition" by the conferees, who made no attempt to define what constitutes such unfair methods.

The Clayton antitrust bill passed by the Senate went to conference Thursday. An agreement on this measure will complete the program.

Congressman Kennedy of Connecticut presented a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to contract for the building of or purchase of six merchant vessels designed to carry freight, to be completed within seven months from the signing of the contract and to appropriate $6,000,000 for the purpose. It is provided the government may lease the vessels to responsible American citizens.

Senator Borah, Republican, read into the Senate record the declaration of the Democratic Baltimore platform for a single presidential term. The senator made no comment, but Republican senators viewed his action as supplementary to Vice-President Marshall's declaration on the previous day that President Wilson should be nominated to succeed himself in 1916 and would be the unanimous choice of his party.

PRESIDENT LOOKS TO CONGRESS TO PASS SHIP BILL

WASHINGTON—President Wilson let it be known Thursday that he expected Congress to pass at this session a bill authorizing the government to acquire and operate a commercial steamship line in the trade. It is expected, however, that the bill will occasion prolonged discussion, especially in the Senate.

Two sub-committees of the House are now drafting a bill which the administration is to approve, these being the naval affairs committee and the committee on merchant marine. It is expected that the bill to come out of the joint work of the committees will follow closely the lines of the Alexander bill, but will be more direct, eliminating possibly such an agency as a shipping board.

The President indicated his opinion that ships of neutral countries are available to the United States when it starts to buy a merchant marine under the act now pending, and that complications over neutrality can be avoided.

ENVOY TO RUSSIA SEES PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—The new ambassador to Russia, George T. Marye, Jr., who is to sail Sunday, called on President Wilson Thursday for final instructions.

Mr. Marye plans to go to Petrograd by way of Stockholm. Garrett Droppers, the new minister to Greece, also called on the President.

DISAPPEARING GUN TESTED AT PANAMA CANAL



(Photo by G. V. Buck, from Underwood & Underwood, New York)

Protection provided for waterway

PANAMA—Tests were made recently of the guns at the Pacific end of the Panama canal in order to ascertain their fitness. The tests were reported to be satisfactory. There was an all-day firing of the guns with both normal and over-charges.

HOMECOMING OF TOURISTS GOES ON UNABATED

Nearly Three Thousand More Americans Reach Home From Europe on Four Liners, 1574 Coming on the Mauretania

ALL QUIET AT SEA

NEW YORK—The Cunard liner Mauretania reached here Thursday night from Liverpool with 1574 passengers, a majority of them American refugees.

The Mauretania was the fourth transatlantic steamship to reach this port with passengers from Europe. The American liner New York, from England, the Italian vessel Guglielmo from Naples and the Greek liner Ioannina from Piraeus and Patras, together with the Mauretania, removed nearly 3000 passengers from Europe.

Coming across the Mauretania met no warships.

Two former American envoys, George von L. Meyer, who was ambassador to Italy, and Oscar S. Straus, who was ambassador to Turkey, were among the passengers.

Other passengers on the Mauretania included William Cary Sanger, former assistant secretary of war; Norman E. Mack, member of the Democratic national committee; Junius S. Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan; Thomas M. Moore, commissioner-general for the Atlantic states for the Panama-Pacific exposition, and Henry W. Taft, brother of the former President.

NEW HAVEN PLANS EXTRA TRAINS

On Labor day extra trains on New Haven lines coming to Boston will bring vacationists from Cape Cod resorts. A special train will also run from Boston to New York in the evening. Several local trains will be discontinued.

CANDIDATE FOR ROOT SEAT

ALBANY, N. Y.—A petition designating former Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., as a Republican candidate for United States senator to succeed Elihu Root has been filed with the secretary of state.

GERMANY ASSERTS THAT HER PORTS ARE STILL OPEN

WASHINGTON—The department of state gave out Thursday the following mail despatch from the American ambassador at Berlin dated Aug. 19, quoting a statement given out by the official press bureau in Berlin, Aug. 16:

"The supposition which prevails in neutral foreign countries that German ports are blockaded and traffic by water with Germany cut off is incorrect," it says. "No port is blockaded and there is nothing in the way of communication by ship from neutral states to Germany.

"Neutral ships bound for German North Sea ports must steer by day for a point 10 miles northeast of Heligoland. There Germany provides for pilots to conduct the ships into the German port.

"Neutral ships must steer directly for Baltic ports. There are pilots before every port. Bunker coaling is still allowed."

THREE SHIPS GET ON U. S. REGISTER

WASHINGTON—American registry of the first vessels under the new ship registry law was announced Thursday by the department of commerce. The steamer Moldegaard of New York, 2852 tons, was the first. She is en route to Newport News to load for Brazil.

Instructions were cabled to raise the American flag over the British steamer Robert Dollar of San Francisco at Rio Janeiro and the British bark Windrush of Boston at Buenos Aires, whose owners have taken out American papers.

N. H. CANDIDATES ONE VOTE APART

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Unofficial figures gathered by personal representatives of both Albert W. Noone and John C. Hutchins, Democratic candidates for Governor at the primaries, agree that Noone is leading by one vote, with four towns unheard from. The figures give Noone 5395 and Hutchins 5394.

Four towns yet unheard from—Orange, Waterville, Wentworths Location and Harts Location—failed to cast a vote in the primaries two years ago.

EMBASSIES TO GET DIPLOMATIC AIDES

WASHINGTON—The administration completed plans Thursday to care for interests of the nations at war in the several European capitals. Men especially trained in the diplomatic service will be sent abroad to take charge of the tasks that arose when the several powers transferred the affairs of their embassies to the United States. Principal duties will consist of the exchange of prisoners and taking up questions arising from the seizure of ships.

RED CROSS SHIP WORK IS COMPLETE

NEW YORK — Preparations for the sailing of the steamer Hamburg, donated to the American Red Cross Society by the Hamburg-American line to carry about 200 surgeons and nurses and a large quantity of supplies to the European war zone, were completed Thursday night.

The surgeons and nurses will go aboard today; the supplies will be taken aboard Sunday, and Monday at 4 p. m. the steamer will sail.

ENVOY FULLER IS READY TO START FOR MEXICO CITY

President Wilson's Special Representative Leaves Veracruz Today to Meet Carranza and Convey Washington Message

MISSION KEPT SECRET

VERACRUZ, Mex.—Paul Fuller, personal representative of President Wilson, with Mrs. Fuller, will leave today for the capital, accompanied by John R. Silliman of the American consular service, who met him here, and perhaps by H. L. Hall, resident in Mexico, who lately has been in Washington and came south with Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Fuller's commission differs from that of George C. Carothers and Mr. Silliman, who were sent by the state department to treat respectively with General Villa and General Carranza. He expects to lose no time in placing before General Carranza a frank statement of the ideas of Washington.

Mr. Fuller would not discuss the character of the message he bears from President Wilson.

REPORT IN SPEER CASE FAVORABLE

WASHINGTON—The House judiciary committee today ordered a favorable report on the findings of the Webb subcommittee, regarding the charges brought against Judge Emery Speer of the Southern district of Georgia.

The sub-committee reported that while Judge Speer was subject to criticism and had been arbitrary in the conduct of his court, there was not sufficient grounds for impeachment. Acceptance of the report will cause no further action to be taken.

LABOR DAY PARADE ROUTE IS CHANGED

Because of the new Boylston street subway operations, officials in charge of the Labor Day parade have decided to form the lines in Columbus avenue and Berkeley and adjoining streets.

The start will be from Columbus avenue and Berkeley street and thence by Columbus avenue, Dartmouth and Dedham streets and Shawmut avenue to Dover and Washington streets. From there the route originally announced will be followed.

WHITE STAR SHIP SAILS WITH GUNS

NEW YORK—The White Star liner Adriatic sailed for Liverpool Thursday afternoon with her four six-inch rifles. No attempt was made by the custom officials to prevent her departure. The guns were in the same position—two forward and two aft—as when she came here last Saturday. One hundred and sixty-two passengers were aboard.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters instructed Collector Malone to grant clearance to the Adriatic.

DUTIES SHOW GAIN IN MERCHANDISE

Merchandise imported through the port of Boston during August reached a total value of $11,054,866, according to figures compiled at the custom house. This represents an increase over August of last year of $3,783,000 worth of goods.

Customs revenue this year amounted to $897,817, while that of a year ago amounted to $1,580,290. This is a falling off of $682,473 for the month, or an average decrease of $22,015.26 per day.

YACHT IS TO BE USED AS RELIEF SHIP TO TURKEY

Dardanelles Has Been Mined and the United States Will Take Grand Vizier's Advice Not to Send Warship North Carolina

ACTION IS FRIENDLY

WASHINGTON—Since the Turkish government has notified the United States that it would be unsafe to permit the relief cruiser North Carolina to proceed through the Dardanelles because of mines, the United States naval yacht Scorpion will put to sea, probably tomorrow, from Constantinople to meet the North Carolina in the Mediterranean sea and obtain the money from her for the relief of Americans in Turkey, the navy department announced today.

While in some quarters the action of the Turkish government in refusing the North Carolina passage through the Dardanelles was regarded as unfriendly, state department officials took an opposite view. Her acquiescence in the plan to have the Scorpion meet the North Carolina was regarded as evidence of her good faith.

A despatch from Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge, who cabled today from Berne, Switzerland, says that about 1000 Americans are left in Switzerland, but most of these do not want to leave. More than 1500 Americans have been taken out of Switzerland on special trains during the last few days. Many other Americans got out by their own means.

"Our work is now in a fair way of being completed," Mr. Breckenridge cabled Secretary of War Garrison. "The German and Austrian situation is about cleaned up. Likewise in the other countries. It is now a matter of finishing up the work and assembling the officers."

Breckenridge left Vienna Aug. 31 and reached Berne on Sept. 2. He is now on his way to Cherbourg by way of Paris to join the Tennessee.

WASHINGTON FOOD DEALERS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Nineteen True Bills Found on Charges of Raising Prices When European War Began

WASHINGTON—As a first result of President Wilson's investigation into increased prices of foodstuffs here the federal grand jury returned today Sherman antitrust indictments against nearly a score of the biggest commission merchants of the city. Four corporations, five firms and 10 individuals are concerned.

The indictments, under the special direction of former Attorney-General McReynolds, are the first of what is understood to be a chain of similar prosecutions in cities where investigations have been held.

The local commission men are charged with combining to increase prices because of war conditions abroad. The penalty upon conviction is fine or imprisonment.

MAYOR'S HELP ON SHIP BILL ASKED

Letters from the American Merchant Marine Association were received by Mayor Curley today, in which he was asked to use his influence with President Wilson for modification of latter's proposed shipping bill, by which alien engineers, pilots, masters, and mates are allowed to man ships flying the United States flag, for a period of seven years. It is desired that the clause "when American officers are not available" be inserted, in order that preference be given to Americans.

FAIR DELEGATES TO VIEW HARBOR

Delegates from Massachusetts to the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco are to be given an inspection tour of Boston harbor tomorrow by the Panama-Pacific managers with offices in the Tremont building. Motion pictures will be taken of the waterfront. It is understood that the development of the port will be a prominent subject at the exposition and that motion pictures will be used to illustrate. C. O. Power is in charge of the trip.

ABSENT MEMBERS FIND PAY IS CUT

WASHINGTON—Pay day at the House today found many representatives penalized for absenteeism. Salary checks of many congressmen were lower, at the rate of $20.80 for each day absent, according to the Underwood resolution.

Sergeant-at-Arms Robert Gordon refused to state how many or the amount of deductions. Some representatives insisted that the list of those whose pay was reduced be made public.

SHIP'S OFFICERS FOR MERCHANT MARINE SOUGHT

Local Office of Steamboat Inspectors Ordered to Give Examinations for Ocean Licenses

Instructions were received at the local office of the steamboat inspectors today from the acting superintending inspector-general at Washington as follows: "In view of the urgent necessity for licensed officers to man the ships which it is contemplated will take advantage of the recent act of Congress to obtain American registry you are directed to set apart one day in each week, or more if necessary or convenient, on which examinations for ocean licenses may be held, notifying those interested through the most convenient and appropriate channels of this arrangement."

Capt. Eugene O'Donnell, supervising inspector of steamboats at this port, said today that the new order applied to small offices such as Portland, Bangor or Providence, as examinations are held practically every day at the Boston office, and those in other large cities because of superior facilities. So far, there has been no appreciable increase in the number of mariners applying for examination here, he said. The office has not received instructions to examine any vessel in anticipation of change of registry, to date.

BY WIRELESS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable Island, 490; Cape Race, N F, 830; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship. To Sable island, 648; Nantucket Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS Cedric (Br), Liverpool for New York, was 396 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Kershaw, Boston for Baltimore, was 35 miles southwest of Montauk Point at 8 a m Thursday.

SS Millinocket, Stockton supposed for New York, was 110 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Brabant (Belg), Tampico for Port Arthur, was 21 miles south of Galveston bar at 7 a m Thursday.

SS Topila, Galveston for Tampico, was 158 miles south of Galveston bar at 8 a m Thursday.

SS Texas, Port Arthur for Philadelphia, was 168 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Tuscan, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was 49 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Nacoochee, Boston for Savannah, was 12 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Momus, New Orleans for New York, was 142 miles northwest of Tortugas at noon Thursday.

SS City of St Louis, Savannah for New York was 151 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS El Valle, Galveston for New York, was 213 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah for New York, passed Savannah sea buoy at 6:17 p m Thursday.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown for New York, passed Georgetown bar at 6:50 p m Thursday.

SS Currier, Philadelphia for Matanzas, was 273 miles south of Overfalls at 7 p m Thursday.

Tug Senator Bailey, with tow, Port Arthur for New Orleans, was 64 miles southeast of Sabine bar at noon Wednesday.

Tug W B Keene, Belfast, Ga, for New York, was 75 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville for New York, was 6 miles north of St. Johns bar at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Alamo, Galveston for New York, was 170 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Apache, Jacksonville for New York, was 230 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Morro Castle, Veracruz, etc, for New York, was 813 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Algonquin, Turks Island for New York, was 317 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

BELGIAN PROTEST BOARD IS COMING

WASHINGTON—E. Havenith, the Belgian minister, formally notified Secretary of State Bryan today that the commission appointed by King Albert would arrive in New York in a few days on the Celtic to lay a protect before President Wilson against the depredations of the Zeppelin airships over Antwerp, the destruction of Louvain and other alleged violations of civilized warfare by the Germans.

Secretary Bryan merely acknowledged the announcement and no steps have been taken for official reception of the commission.

AMERICAN AID FOR JEWS ABROAD

Following the announcement yesterday that Louis D. Brandeis has accepted the offer of the leading Hebrew Zionists of the United States to become the leader of the movement to protect Zionist activities throughout the world disturbed by the European war, prominent Hebrews of Greater Boston are arranging a conference of representatives of all Jewish organization of Massachusetts to launch a nation-wide campaign among all classes of Jews, to relieve Hebrews affected by the war.

TAX DELEGATES LEAVE TOMORROW

Delegated by Governor Walsh to represent Massachusetts at the eighth annual conference on taxation at Denver, Col., Sept. 8 to 11, William D. T. Trefry, commissioner of corporations; Charles A. Andrews, deputy commissioner, and Prof. Charles J. Bullock leave Boston at 2 p. m. tomorrow over the B. & A.

STREET EXTENSION SOUGHT

WORCESTER, Mass.—A petition on the proposition of cutting Washington street through to Harding, a distance of 100 feet, will be given by the aldermen, Sept. 14. If the order is passed traffic conditions will be bettered.

IOWA MAN MAY BE COMMANDER OF GRAND ARMY

Friends of D. J. Palmer Declare Delegates Will Elect Him Without One Dissenting Vote —Other Societies Elect Heads

PLEA FOR FLAG SONG

DETROIT, Mich.—Election of David J. Palmer of Iowa as next commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic seemed practically assured when delegates to the annual national encampment entered the convention hall for their closing session.

Mr. Palmer's supporters asserted today that an overnight shift in sentiment to the westerner had resulted in the practical elimination of Orlando H. Somers of Indiana and Frank O. Cole, of New Jersey. There was some talk to the effect that Dr. Charles W. Blodgett of Ohio might be brought forward in opposition to Palmer but the general belief seemed to be that the Iowa man would be nominated and elected by acclamation.

Results of the elections in several of the auxiliary organizations were announced today. Mrs. Sarah E. Fulton of New York was named to head the Woman's Relief Corps for the ensuing year; Charles F. Sherman of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was elected commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, the auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans chose Bessie Wallace Bowser of Indianapolis as national president, and Mrs. Mary A. Jameson of Marine City, Mich., was elected president of the ladies of the G. A. R.

A plea for the perpetuation of "The Star Spangled Banner" as the national air of the United States was made by Washington Gardner, commander-in-chief.

He urged the veterans to join in a movement to pay special honor to this song, and to discountenance the practise of playing it in medley.

Aside from Commander-in-Chief Gardner's address, Thursday's program was given up to routine business.

The report of Oscar A. Janes of Detroit, adjutant-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, showed that:

"On Jan. 1, 1913, there were 180,213 members in good standing in the organization, and on Jan. 1, 1914, there were 171,335, a net loss of 8878 members, as against a loss of 11,119 for the previous year.

U. S. TREASURY RULES ON PLUMES

WASHINGTON—Individuals wearing aigrettes and other plumage which is prohibited importation into the United States under the tariff act may not declare such plumage when they go outside the United States with the intention of wearing the plumage back again.

This interpretation of the law was given Thursday by Assistant Secretary Peters to the collector of Boston. The collector at Boston permitted an American citizen to register a hat trimmed with bird of paradise plumes before going abroad.

Assistant Secretary Peters told the Boston collector this cannot be tolerated, as the regulations for crossing into Canada and returning do not apply when the prohibited plumage is worn to a noncontiguous country.

GERMAN DIPLOMAT SEES PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador called on President Wilson Thursday for the first time since his return from Germany. The European war was not mentioned, as the ambassador merely paid his respects and his call lasted only a few minutes.

The ambassador also spent a few minutes at the state department, where he went to introduce a new attache of the embassy and left for New York this afternoon.

SENATORS CONTINUE TO OPPOSE RIVERS AND HARBORS MEASURE

WASHINGTON—Debate on the rivers and harbors bill was resumed today at 11 o'clock, Senator Burton continuing to call attention to specific proposed river improvements which he calls "utterly unjustifiable." Opponents of the bill are emphatic in declaring that they are not filibustering against the bill, but they propose to tell the country in every detail how bad the measure is. The Democrats are prepared to invoke the newly made rule that a quorum cannot be called except for transaction of business, and debate is not regarded as business.

New England influence is being brought to bear before the Senate, in favor of the measure. Mayor Curley of Boston and the maritime committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are urging senators to keep a quorum in the chamber until the opponents are talked out.

Mayor Curley says the failure to pass the bill will mean idle men and machinery in Massachusetts. Passage means improvement of Boston harbor, Malden river, Weymouth Fore river, Dorchester bay, Mystic and Neponset rivers, important to Boston, he says. Failure to pass the bill will mean, he says, shoaling of harbors and rivers, and stopping of navigation and commerce in many places.

IMPORTERS ASK THAT GERMAN GOODS BE ADMITTED UNMARKED

WASHINGTON—Importers of European-made goods are seeking suspension of the tariff law requirement that German goods must be marked plainly "Made in Germany." The Underwood tariff law requires that all imported goods must bear the mark of the country where manufactured. Andrew J. Peters, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of customs, has received appeals from New York importers, but a suspension of the tariff law can be authorized by Congress only.

Mr. Peters will take it up with Secretary McAdoo, but probably no recommendation will be made to Congress because so much emergency legislation has been asked. Pressure is being brought to bear now directly on Congress by the importers.

Since the European situation became acute, German manufacturers have been omitting the "Made in Germany" imprint to avoid prejudice to their wares in Great Britain, France, Russia and allied countries and it is thought large amounts of these goods might be brought to the United States were it not for the law.

AMUSEMENTS

PLYMOUTH
THE IDEAL ALL DAY TRIP
The Lina Lewis Nautical Orchestra
Steamer BETTY ALDEN Leaves Rowes Wharf 10 A. M. Daily
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP

NEW YORK $2.25
BY TROLLEY AND BOAT VIA PROVIDENCE
LV POST OFFICE SQ (DAILY & SUNDAY) 2:45 P M
TICKETS-BAY STATE ST-RY-309 WASHINGTON ST
Last trip September 8

NANTASKET
The Beach with Countless Attractions
SHORE DINNERS
STEAMERS FROM ROWE'S WHARF

Women to Insist Upon Action for Peace

REPUBLICANS TO DRAFT PLATFORM WITH GREAT CARE

Special Meeting of State Organization Called for Sept. 10 to Select Chairman and Four of the Resolutions Committee

PLAN FOR CONVENTION

Special attention is to be given by the Republicans of Massachusetts this year to the drafting of their state platform, which will be formally adopted at the Republican state convention at Worcester Oct. 3, when Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester will preside.

Choice of members of the committee on resolutions which prepares the draft of the platform is considered of unusual importance this year; so much so, that a special meeting of the state committee is to be called, probably for Thursday, Sept. 10, to choose a chairman and four members at large for this committee. The members of the state committee have been asked to submit names for consideration as platform drafters and from these the executive committee will select a number which will be recommended for selection at the next committee meeting. There were 21 names submitted at yesterday's state committee meeting.

Will Take Time

Frank B. Hall of Worcester, secretary of the committee, said at the close of yesterday's meeting that it was felt that special care should be given to the platform. "We want to bring out a platform close to the people," he said. "To this end the committee decided not to take action on the platform this afternoon, but agreed to allow a week to elapse in which to weigh carefully the merits of the proposed members of the committee."

Republicans throughout the state are looking forward with keen interest to the Republican state convention at Worcester. Not for many years has the convention been held outside Boston. The Worcester leaders of the party are highly pleased at the selection by the state committee yesterday of Worcester as the place of the convention and Congressman Winslow as presiding officer. They promise that Worcester Republicans will prove to be acceptable hosts.

It is planned to have the convention in Mechanics hall and the night before rally of delegates to the convention, candidates and political leaders is to be held at the Hotel Bancroft, it is said.

Mayor Curley to Preside

Mayor Curley of Boston is scheduled by the Democratic state committee to preside at the outing of Democrats from Boston and vicinity at Castle island, South Boston, Saturday afternoon. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald is not to be present, it is understood. He is said to have a speaking engagement in the Maine campaign. Governor Walsh and others on the Democratic state ticket are scheduled as speakers.

Among the speakers will be Governor James Higgins of Rhode Island and Thomas Taggart of Indiana, president of the Democratic national organization. Prizes will be distributed by the South Boston citizens committee to the winners of the recent sports. In the evening there will be fireworks and a band concert.

Governor Walsh spoke yesterday at the agricultural fair at Fitchburg on agriculture as the bulwark of the nation. He told of legislation this year in Massachusetts aimed to encourage agriculture and pointed out that present conditions in Europe show the value of developing the agricultural resources.

At the Progressive state headquarters it is said that Charles S. Bird, last year's Progressive gubernatorial candidate, will head the speakers at the Progressive outing Saturday at Lexington park.

Progressive Rally

The ward 10 Progressive party club of Boston plans to hold a rally tonight at 30 Huntington avenue. James P. Magenis, Russell A. Wood, Frank S. Harlow, Henry Clay Peters, Daniel T. Callahan, Chester R. Lawrence and local candidates are scheduled to speak on the coming campaign.

Peter F. Tague of Charlestown, Democratic candidate for nomination in the tenth congressional district spoke at rallies held last night at Orient Heights, in Central square and in the wardroom in ward 2. His audiences aggregated several hundred persons.

QUINCY SCHOOLS OVERCROWDED

QUINCY, Mass.—The fall term of the Quincy public schools will open Tuesday morning and the problem of providing accommodations for the pupils is causing the school committee and the superintendent of schools much perplexity. The enrolment, it is expected, will be the largest in the history of the city.

Every school within the limits of the city, with the exception of in West Quincy—the Willard and Gridley Bryant—is in a congested condition.

MARCHING IN NEW YORK CITY IN CAUSE OF PEACE



(Copyright by International News Service, New York)

Head of the parade held by women Aug. 29 to protest against war

FEDERAL AGENT EXPECTS COTTON INDUSTRY BOOM

Erwin W. Thompson Says Mills in United States Will Be All the Busier for Interruption of Work in the Shops of Europe

HOME MARKET GOOD

Cotton spinning and the manufacture of cotton spinning machinery in this country are likely to increase greatly during the next year as a result of conditions made by the European war, in the opinion of Erwin W. Thompson, commercial agent of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Mr. Thompson, who is on a visit to Boston of about a month, will have a desk with Frederic L. Roberts, the New England representative of the federal bureau of commerce, when he establishes his new office in the Oliver building in room 752 early next week. Mr. Thompson is the government's special man on cottonseed products, consisting mostly of edible oils and cottonseed cake or meal, and the conditions of competition in countries where he has personally made investigations.

Mr. Thompson, in speaking of the lack of ocean transportation and its effect upon the business of the United States, observed that the country is turning to the manufacture and use of those products heretofore imported from Europe. For instance, a large watch manufactory in Connecticut installed machines for making lenses, formerly imported, in its own plant. Dyes, which have formerly come from the other side of the Atlantic, are now being made here, and the same is so with many other lines.

Business Secured to Stay

Mr. Thompson does not think that there is any likelihood of returning to importation in those cases where they have started their own manufacture, when normal conditions are restored.

There is a prospect in the opinion of Mr. Thompson that China and Japan will take more cotton but he finds more interest in the indications that the United States will take more of the crop for its own manufacturing. He looks to see all of the mills in this country tuning up to full capacity before long and the possibility of putting on night shifts in the North.

The mills of the South are run night and day as a common feature of the business, thereby enabling each plant to use half as many spindles and consequently the same decrease in capital. These mills would increase the number of spindles and continue the night crews, while in the North the production would be nearly doubled by introducing 24-hour schedules.

More Spindles Needed

America produces 15,000,000 bales of cotton annually Mr. Thompson pointed out and out of that exports 9,000,000. In order to take up the amount of bales exported he estimates that we would have to double the present spindle capacity.

Mr. Thompson says, however, that this country needs salesmen, rather than advice, to go into markets abroad and dispose of the great crop and increased production of cotton goods. He alludes to those conditions only to say that most persons do not realize that the mills of Europe are operated 80 per cent by women and children, and that the buildings for the most part will be intact for starting production upon the return of normal conditions.

He notes also that a large cotton crop is to be harvested this year and practically just as large the following year through the difficulty of stopping the momentum of increased planting.

So, if the rest of the world can't spin this large crop Mr. Thompson finds no other way than that the United States will have to. And if that is done, he maintains, the others won't and there will be a redivision of the industry. He places the general line of cleavage between the production of coarse goods in this country and fine goods in Europe.

Statistics Are Quoted

Of course, Mr. Thompson explains, if the United States spins a larger proportion of its own crop and secures the market for this increased output it will hold it. Quoting from statistics given by Mr. Thompson, the consumption of all kinds of cotton in the world has been 22,000,000 bales, of which America has spun 5,000,000 and the rest of the world, 17,000,000. The United States, however, has supplied 9,000,000 bales of raw cotton as part of that 17,000,000 bales that was spun by the rest of the world.

There is an extraordinary thing in connection with the American cottonseed production, however, that Mr. Thompson claims. By statistics he shows that this country has exported nearly as much cottonseed product as it has manufactured cotton goods, although as a matter of fact the value of our cotton crop is nearly $1,000,000,000 while our cottonseed products are valued at about $150,000,000.

SUFFRAGISTS TO GIVE ADDRESSES AT STREET MEETNGS

Addresses are scheduled by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Dorothy Mosher of Waltham, the Rev. E. H. Byington and Whitfield Tuck of Winchester at the Liberty square meeting this afternoon under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. Meetings will be held this evening in South Boston in charge of Mrs. Eileen Sullivan Coughlin and Saturday evening, in Allston in charge of Mrs. Park. The first meeting this evening will be at the corner of Columbia road and L street and the second at Farragut road and Seventh street.

Miss Jean Sullivan of Broken Bow, Neb., is to be in charge of the suffrage shop, which is to be opened at the corner of Washington and Leicester streets, Brighton, next week. Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page is chairman of the committee in charge. The object of the shop is to expedite the work of canvassing Allston.

LIGHTED BUOYS IN CHANNEL MAY BE TAKEN AWAY

Will the discontinuance of lighted buoys in South Broad Sound channel, aid or hinder the mariner entering Boston harbor at night? That is the question now being considered by the maritime affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The necessity of establishing a bell buoy off Point Allerton is also before the committee for discussion.

MARKET NOT TO BE ON CANAL ST.

Finding that the land for the proposed public open-air market on Canal street was occupied by the Boston transit commission for storage purposes and that to clear it would involve a heavy outlay, Mayor Curley abandoned his plan to use the site and is to look for another location. If suitable land cannot be found he will designate certain public squares and streets for this purpose.

PLANE IN LONG MAINE FLIGHT

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Victor Vernon made an overwater flight of 150 miles in a hydroaeroplane Thursday from Kennebunkport to Bar Harbor. Three stops were made, the first at Port Clyde for gasoline, a second at Rockland, and the third at Northeast Harbor, which the aviator mistook for Bar Harbor. The flight consumed two hours 32 minutes of actual flying time.

(Continued from page one)

troduction of aeroplanes, the women and children of even neutral cities are being killed. Our peace organizations have been proved to be a failure. We must now abolish war. If the United States cannot do this Europe is lost and if Europe is lost we are lost."

Mediation to Be Urged

Conceding that the war must in any event be terminated by mediation, Mme. Schwimmer and Mrs. Sewall, who herself returned from Europe just three weeks ago, propose to urge President Wilson to make at once a second offer of mediation. As things now stand, says Mme. Schwimmer, one or the other of the combating nations is expected to call upon President Wilson to begin mediation whenever it is so disposed, and this means that the nation asking for such action confesses that it has reached the end of its resources. This in turn is equal to waiting until the destruction of one of the nations is all but accomplished.

"In the face of this debacle we cannot be bound by traditional formulas," she says. "It is for all those who deplore it to hasten with united strength the moment of mediation." The following line of action is proposed: That President Wilson, without waiting to be invited to mediate, should go at once to Europe, or send a representative, like William J. Bryan, secretary of state, or former President Taft; that he call together the official representatives of those countries whose neutrality is undoubtedly disinterested. Among these are Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Spain. No conventional diplomacy should be allowed to interfere with what is the best, shortest, quickest and surest way to hasten mediation, for the world cannot afford to complicate the situation by national sensitiveness or jealousy.

Norway as Peace Base

This committee should assemble in Norway, as it has many advantages even over Holland. Even if now neutral countries should be dragged into the conflict, Norway would probably be the last. It would secure physical and moral safety for the committee. It gives the object lesson of its peaceful separation from Sweden. The King, the government and the people are absolutely for peace and freedom and this year celebrate their centenary of peace.

The international committee, continues Mme. Schwimmer, should send every day to the belligerent governments a renewed offer of mediation, no matter what the conditions may be at the moment. It should be prepared to receive rebuffs, discourtesies, even indignities. The incessant renewal of this offer, she is convinced, is the only means of hastening the end of the conflict, because it gives opportunity to each of the combating nations to accept with honor, instead of asking for mediation and therefore, takes away the stigma of humiliation which is dreaded more than anything else by a nation and bring about the cessation of hostilities without waiting until one or the other has fought to its own end.

This watching committee Mme. Schwimmer would have joined by representatives of unofficial and national organizations from all over the world. Mme. Schwimmer carries credentials from the women's suffrage organizations of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Sweden, the National Council of Women in Norway, the Civil Union for the Right Understanding of International Interests, Great Britain, and from individuals too numerous to publish. She expects to find more awaiting her in New York.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 2 West Eighty-sixth street, New York city, or Miss Ellinor Fell, 76 Victoria street, S. W., London, England, have been designated to receive all communications regarding the movement which Mme. Schwimmer represents.

PUBLIC OPINION ACT IS INVOKED FOR FIRST TIME

Question of Support of Initiative and Referendum by Representatives One of Issues to Be Put on the State Ballot This Fall

LAST DAY FOR FILING

This is the last day for filing petitions for placing questions of public policy on the official ballot for the primary under the public opinion act. Last year, though the first under which this privilege was granted the voter, no petitions were filed. This year there is apparent a concerted effort by organized labor with the cooperation of the Democratic state committee to place this question on the ballot to be voted upon at the September primaries:

"Shall the representative from this district be instructed to support the initiative and referendum so as to give the power to accept or reject at the polls, measures that shall be proposed by the Legislature?"

The question is the placing of the above quesetion on the ballot for the state election. It is apparent that these papers have been confined to representative districts as the petitions thus far have been signed by voters in such districts only. The law requires the same number of certified signers to each petition from a district as in the case of nomination of a state officers, that is two signatures for every 100 voters who voted for Governor at the preceding election.

PLAYGROUND DAY IN BROOKLINE IS MADE BIG EVENT

Children Receive Prizes for Special Features in Novel Parade —Long Program Is Given

Nine playgrounds were represented, more than 800 children participated and about 1500 persons witnessed Brookline's annual play festival at the Cypress street playground yesterday which closed the supervised playground work for the season. The program was presented under the direction of Supervisor Samuel K. Nason.

The children assembled at the Emerson playground and marched to Cypress street, accompanied by a band. Little Mary Carmody and Gertrude Kentley, pushing a doll carriage decorated with a "Votes for Women" banner, led the marchers.

The first number, a carriage parade, brought out 40 competitors, all having decorated vehicles. First prize, a cup, went to John Sturgess, Robert Sturgess and Frances Parrott of the Beacon playgraund.

Second prize was won by Mary O'Loughlin and Margaret Molloran of the Brookline avenue grounds, with a fairy-float.

The girls presented folk and fancy dances, singing games and relay events. The boys participated in athletic games and pyramids.

At the close of the meeting Miss Daisey M. Riley, instructor at the Lowell playground, received a cup for leading in the efficiency test for women and George A. Cooper of Brookline avenue grounds received a similar cup for the men.

PRESIDENT NOT TO ATTEND

WASHINGTON—President Wilson declined Thursday an invitation to attend the Star-Spangled Banner celebration in Baltimore Sept. 12. Secretary Bryan will represent President Wilson.

U. S. SUBMARINE TENDER'S TRIALS DUE THIS MONTH

The Fulton, First Oil Burning Naval Boat of Her Class, in the Government Service

QUINCY, Mass.—Late this month trials of the new United States submarine tender Fulton, now building at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation here, are to be conducted, it was learned today. The engine arrived this morning from the builders, the New London Ship & Engine Company, New London, Conn., and will be installed in the hull immediately.

Motive power is supplied by a heavy erude oil engine, a six-cylinder plant of the Nuremberg type. This is the first oil-burning engine to be installed in a government tender and is expected to drive the Fulton at a speed of 10 knots.

The Fulton was launched at Quincy June 6 and was named by Mrs. Alice C. Sutteliffe, granddaughter of Robert Fulton, inventor of the first practicable American steamboat.

Construction work on the new torpedo-boat destroyer is progressing satisfactorily at the Fore River works and the launching is expected to take place some time in October. The Cushing is one of the largest destroyers building for the United States navy, having a displacement of 1050 tons.

On the building ways at the Fore River yards are also seven "L" class and one "M" class submarine boats. None of these is expected to be launched before spring.

EXCURSION

SEPT. 8 TO OCT. 9 INC.

White Mountains

ROUND TRIP FARES FROM BOSTON

Tickets good going Sept. 8 to Oct. 9
Returning not later than Oct. 19

—TO—

Littleton, Fabyans, Twin Mountain, Crawfords, Bretton Woods	$4.65	Intervale, North Conway and North W'dstock	$3.75
Alton Bay, Centre Harbor, Weirs and Wolfboro	$3.00	Bethlehem and Maplewood	$5.00
Jefferson, Lancaster, Randolph, Gorham	$5.25	Profile House	$5.50
		Colebrook	$6.25
		Groveton	$5.40

To Fabyan or Bretton Woods, Crawfords and Twin Mountain, via North Woodstock, automobile to Profile House, rail beyond and return all rail via Intervale or Plymouth, or vice versa $6.75

FIFTEEN SPECIAL SIDE TRIPS

REDUCED RATES AT HOTELS

For Information, Reservations and Tickets, apply to City Ticket Office, cor. Washington and Court Streets, or North Station, Causeway Street. All details on handbills. C. M. BURT, G.P.A.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS FOR $100,000,000

(Continued from page one)

moment are being successfully dealt with, with great self-possession and good sense and very sound judgment; but they are only in process of being worked out. If the process of solution is to be completed no one must be given reason to doubt the solidity and adequacy of the treasury of the government which stands behind the whole method by which our difficulties are being met and handled.

"The treasury itself could get along for a considerable period, no doubt, without immediate resort to new sources of taxation. But at what cost to the business of the community? Approximately $75,000,000, a large part of the present treasury balance, is now on deposit with national banks distributed throughout the country. It is deposited, of course, on call.

Course to Be Avoided

"I need not point out to you what the probable consequences of inconvenience and distress and confusion would be if the diminishing income of the treasury should make it necessary rapidly to withdraw these deposits. And yet without additional revenue that plainly might become necessary, and the time when it became necessary could not be controlled or determined by the convenience of the business of the country. It would have to be determined by the operations and necessities of the treasury itself. Such risks are not necessary and ought not to be run. We cannot too scrupulously or carefully safeguard a financial situation which is at best, while war continues in Europe, difficult and abnormal. Hesitation and delay are the worst forms of bad policy under such conditions.

"And we ought not to borrow. We ought to resort to taxation, however we may regret the necessity of putting additional temporary burdens on our people. To sell bonds would be to make a most untimely and unjustifiable demand on the money market; untimely, because this is manifestly not the time to withdraw working capital from other uses to pay the government's bills; unjustifiable, because unnecessary.

Country Able to Pay

"The country is able to pay any just and reasonable taxes without distress. And to every other form of borrowing, whether for long periods or for short, there is the same objection. These are not the circumstances, this is, at this particular moment and in this particular exigency, not the market, to borrow large sums of money. What we are seeking is to ease and assist every financial transaction, not to add a single additional embarrassment to the situation. The people of this country are both intelligent and profoundly patriotic. They are ready to meet the present conditions in the right way and to support the government with generous self-denial. They know and understand, and will be intolerant only of those who dodge responsibility or are not frank with them.

"The occasion is not of our own making. We had no part in making it. But it is here. It affects us as directly and palpably almost as much as though we were participants in the circumstances which gave rise to it. We must accept the inevitable with calm judgment and unruffled spirits, like men accustomed to deal with the unexpected, habituated to take care of themselves, masters of their own affairs and their own fortunes. We shall pay the bill, though we did not deliberately incur it.

Internal Plan Advised

"In order to meet every demand upon the treasury without delay or peradventure and in order to keep the treasury strong, unquestionably strong, and strong throughout the present anxieties, I respectfully urge that an additional revenue of $100,000,000 be raised through internal taxes devised in your wisdom to meet the emergency. The only suggestion I take the liberty of making is that such sources of revenue be chosen as will begin to yield at once and yield with a certain and constant flow.

"I cannot close without expressing the confidence with which I approach a Congress, with regard to this or any other matter, which has shown so untiring devotion to public duty, which has responded to the needs of the nation throughout a long season despite inevitable fatigue and personal sacrifice and so large a proportion of whose members have devoted their whole time and energy to the business of the country."

CADETS TO GO TO TRAINING SCHOOL AT MUSTER FIELD

Consisting of 43 senior and 104 junior cadets, the second annual three-days training school of the Massachusetts volunteer militia will open Saturday on the old muster grounds, South Framingham. School will begin with the raising of the flag by Lieut. Col. Willis W. Stover, the commander. The students are drawn from various branches of the militia.

Acting adjutant, quartermaster and commissary are to be chosen by the cadets during the camp. The seniors will command the juniors.

To attend the camp, two regular army officers have been detailed: Capt. Ralph McCoy, the new inspector and instructor, and Lieut. John R. McGinnes, assistant inspector and instructor. Lieut.-Col. Benyon is to represent the state.

Three men have been selected as tactical officers: Lieut. H. G. Cushing, Lieut. Henry D. Cormaris and Lieut. Edward E. Corbett.

NAVY SECRETARY IS ON SPEAKING TOUR

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels left Thursday for Bar Harbor, Me., where he will speak in the Maine campaign tonight. He will speak in Waterville, Me., Saturday night.

On Monday he will speak in Vergennes, Vt. On Tuesday he will deliver an address at Plattsburg, N. Y.

FLAG DISPLAY S ORDERED BY MAYOR

In recognition of the one hundredth anniversary of the stars and stripes Mayor Curley today ordered a flag display on all public buildings in the city during the week of Sept. 6 to 13 in conjunction with the celebration in Baltimore at the same time.

BOSTON SYRIANS NEUTRAL

That Syrians of Boston are opposed to the European war was evidenced yesterday, when about 50 registered voters of ward 7 met and organized a Syrian anti-war club. The club puts itself on record as indorsing President Wilson's appeal to the nation to remain neutral.

Autumn Excursions TO YARMOUTH N. S.

The "Land of Evangeline"
and all points to Nova Scotia

Round trip fares: Sept. 7-29 inclusive. Return limit 30 days.
Boston-Yarmouth, $6.50; Digby, $10.20; Grand Pre, $11.00. Other points at correspondingly low rates.
Twin-screw steel steamships leave Central Wharf at 2 P. M. daily except Saturday for Yarmouth.
Tickets and staterooms, 332 Washington St., also Central Wharf and all Tourist offices.

YARMOUTH LINE
Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd., under management of Eastern S. S. Corp'n.

PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. Send for booklets. United Fruit Company, Long Wharf, Boston.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BEVERAGES AT MOMENT'S NOTICE

In the refrigerator ready for use at a moment's notice may be the makings of delectable beverages. Lemon juice can be kept on hand for several days. Sugar may be boiled with a little water to a syrup point and will then go further than when added in grains to beverages. It mixes and does not settle. Slices of lemon may also be kept several days. Wash a lemon thoroughly and then shave it in thin slices without separating them. Wrap the lemon in waxed paper and place on a plate in an ice closet. An ice shaver saves much waste of ice and should always be used if economy is desired.—Newark News.

CARE OF CLOCKS

The mechanism of a watch or clock will wear longer and render more valuable service if wound not too tightly and never allowed to run completely down, says Los Angeles Express. Wind an eight-day clock twice in that number of days and only a little more than half way each time. This keeps the machinery free from any unusual strain.

A watch that is wound twice in 24 hours will keep more perfect time than if it is wound up tight once every 24 hours, as is usual.

PRESERVE JAR YIELDS MONEY

Recipes for red, white and green relishes

A woman was left with nothing but a small cottage, an acre or more of ground and about $100 in cash. She had three small children who were too young to be left alone, so she determined to try to make her living from her bit of land, says a writer for the Mothers Magazine. As she had always been famed for her delicious pickles and preserves she decided to make some of them to sell. She originated three kinds of mixed pickles or relishes which were especially popular among her customers—a white, a red and a green mixed pickle. Besides her mixed pickles she made delicious sweet pickles out of green and ripe cucumbers, beets, carrots, beans and tomatoes. In making them she used only the best cider vinegar and the best spices, and always used agate or porcelain kettles and silver or porcelain lined spoons.

She worked up her trade in various ways. She made up a number of little sample jars, took them to a neighboring city, and left them in many of the homes. She sent out cards and letters to friends and acquaintances, with an announcement of the kinds and prices of her wares. Some of the jars of pickle were left at the woman's exchange, and some in grocery stores to be sold on a commission. After her wares had been well advertised she had no trouble in gaining regular customers upon whom she could depend for orders from year to year.

Almost all of her recipes were original or adapted to her special purpose. She went largely by taste in making the pickles and knew when they were seasoned just right. In making the red relish she used red cabbage, chopping it up fine, and boiling it until tender; then to this she added two quarts of boiled beets, chopped; one quart of sweet red peppers cut into strips and boiled until tender, and one quart of boiled red kidney beans, which should not be ripe, but old enough to shell readily. Then she put in a kettle over the stove enough vinegar to cover the pickles; to this she added two cupfuls of light-brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of salt, two dozen tiny red peppers and one ounce of red mustard seed. This was boiled for about 15 minutes, then the vegetables added and brought to a boil. Then the mixture was put into jars and sealed. The jars she slipped into paper bags, for red cabbage exposed to the light often loses its color. Of course her recipes called for much larger quantities, but those given here are best adapted for the average housewife.

In making the green relish, use two quarts of chopped green tomatoes, two quarts of finely chopped green cabbage, one quart of chopped cucumbers, one quart of sweet green peppers, chopped, and a few white radishes, chopped. Place the vegetables in a stone jar, and pour over them enough cold water to cover, to which has been added one cupful of salt. Let stand over night, and the next day drain off the salty water. Put three quarts of vinegar in a porcelain-lined kettle, add three cupfuls of sugar, and little bags of cheesecloth containing the following spices: one ounce each of allspice, cloves, mace, pepper, mustard and celery seed, or if preferred mixed spices can be used. Put in the vegetables, and boil until tender; if there is not enough vinegar to cover the vegetables add a little more, also a little salt if it is not salty enough. Put into jars and seal.

The white relish is made by using one gallon of the inner white leaves of cabbage chopped quite fine, one quart of white celery, chopped into bits, one quart of white, stringless pod beans cut into bits, and one quart of chopped silver-skinned onions. Sprinkle all the vegetables except the onions with salt, using about a cupful; cover with cold water, and let stand over night. In the morning drain off the cold water, place the vegetables in a kettle, adding the chopped onions, one cupful of grated horseradish, one ounce of celery seed, one ounce of white mustard seed, three cupfuls of granulated sugar, and a little white ginger root. Cover with good, clear vinegar, and cook until the vegetables are tender; then put into jars and seal. A little more salt may be added before jars are sealed.

Another of her sweet mixed pickles which was very popular, and which found a ready sale is made as follows: Cook all the vegetables separately and keep them as whole as possible. The vegetables required are: two dozen small cucumbers, one quart silver-skinned onions, one quart of green tomatoes cut into cubes, one quart of tender, golden-wax stringless beans, one quart of shelled lima beans—not ripe but old enough to shell nicely—one quart of carrots cut into half-inch slices, two heads of celery cut into bits, and two heads of cauliflower. Cover the vegetables with a weak brine, and let stand over night, keeping each kind of vegetable separate. In the morning, cook in the water in which they have been soaked, until tender, then drain. Let a gallon of vinegar come to a boil, add two pounds of sugar, a bag of mixed spices, about four or five ounces, and four teaspoonfuls of celery salt. Let remain over the fire until the spices have become well blended with the vinegar. Arrange the different vegetables in glass jars the way they will look best, then pour over them the boiling hot vinegar, filling the jars to overflowing, then seal. If you do not have enough vinegar to cover all the vegetables, prepare a little more; and also add a little more salt if needed.

IF LAYERS SLIDE

Almost every one has the experience, when filling and icing a layer cake, of the layers slipping and sliding, thereby causing an unattractive looking cake when dry. If you will stick two or even three of the skewers used by butchers down through the layers they will hold the cake in place until set.—Good Housekeeping.

HAM HINT

When boiling a ham leave it in the water in which it has been boiled until it is cold. This will make it juicy and tender.—Tacoma Tribune.

AUTUMN SKIRT IS VERY SHORT

Tunic still in evidence

Here are the facts about the new clothes, says a New York Times fashion contributor: On the whole, skirts are not voluminous. The widest is cut on circular lines and fits smoothly over the hips. The skirts are very short. The autumn models bear out the promise of the summer. Skirts end five or six inches above the ground.

The tunic is still in evidence. And it is a full, long tunic, very graceful in line and admirably suited to cool weather. Perhaps this summer the heavy serge cape, satin lined and swathed about the waist, over a heavy serge skirt, with voluminous tunic, has caused some discomfort and some amused criticism on the part of those who stand back and laugh at the changing fashions. But it ought to attract only commendation in the autumn.

As for the cape, its future is not so easily predicted. There is a chance that its popularity this summer will make it less in evidence next winter.

To go back to skirts: The new and distinguishing mark of the season is the deep point in the front and back of the new tunics. It is something to remember, this pointed tunic, for it is a good style, and one likely to win out.

The moyen age silhouette is still seen. Sometimes the long, loose bodice is finished with a girdle at the hips—a broad, flat girdle. Sometimes there is a sash that is looped or knotted in front. The sash that ties in the back at the hips is seldom seen.

The moyen age frock of the autumn has no visible waistline, but is straight from shoulders to hem.

Velvet is one of the fabrics that is oftenest seen in the new models. Women, perhaps, are bored with the rather flimsy evening frocks which have been in vogue for the last few years. The more mature women, especially like a substantial and rather elaborate evening gown. It brings out good features and softens poor ones. For the debutante the frock that is little more than a slip of chiffon does well enough. For her grandmother, it is inadequate.

Heavy and rich embroideries are also lavishly used. The Byzantine influence, it is called—the influence that has brought about the wide use of brocades, embroidered faorics, rich silks, and metallic tulle and lace. The Byzantine influence it doubtless is.

CHECKED CLOTH SCHOOL FROCK

Trimmed with black velvet and henrietta cloth

Scarcely any material makes a prettier school frock than such a blue and white check as the one illustrated. It is trimmed with black velvet and with white henrietta cloth. The tie and sash are of velvet ribbon, and altogether it is an exceedingly smart little costume, showing new and interesting features.

The long-waisted body portion blouses becomingly over the belt and there is a slightly circular skirt that can be trimmed with one, two or three ruffles.

For the school frock, this material is as good as any that can be thought of, but this same design could be utilized for a more dressy afternoon frock made of taffeta, crepe de chine or challis or some similar material in a light color with perhaps velvet collar and cuffs. The simple silks are fashionable for children and they certainly make a pretty effect, while challis, cashmere and henrietta cloth always can be relied upon to make handsome frocks for little girls.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 6¾ yds. of material 27, 4⅝ yds. 36, 3⅞ yds. 44 in. wide, with ¼ yd. 27 in. wide for collar and cuffs, ¼ yd. 21 in. for revers.

The pattern of the dress (8320) is cut in sizes from 10 to 14 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



8320

TASTE IN CHOICE OF CURTAINS

Great variety of materials in the market

Windows usually carry two curtains to each set—that is, a pair of net curtains next to the glass and a pair of over-drapery curtains, though the latter are not absolutely essential, says the Country Gentleman. All transparent curtains should be set close against the window frame, room being allowed only for the easy working of the shade. Overdraperies may hang straight to the slll or be caught back at each end of the window. A valance from 8 to 12 inches in depth will often improve windows and is specially effective at casement windows. This valance must be run on a separate rod.

In curtaining French windows, which are practically glass doors, the simplest treatment is also the most effective. As a rule only a thin curtain is used. This should have a casing at the top and bottom, and be run on small brass rods set on the upper and the lower frames of the door. Measure carefully and make the width of the curtain once and a half the width of the door. This insures sufficient fulness. The length of the curtain must be such that it will be taut when in place. If for any reason it is desirable to use an overdrapery at such an opening a rod may be set above the window frame, and from this the straight, loose curtains may fall. These will not interfere with the proper working of the doors.

Among the cotton and linen materials available for overdraperies the variety of style and of price is equally great. The imported English taffetas, the Chippendale chintzes and Morris prints are frequently as costly as silk brocades or velvets; but if one does not object to the first cost the purchase of these will prove to be an economy in the end, as the colors are fast and the fabrics wear indefinitely.

There are, however, very beautiful effects among the domestic prints and cretonnes, and the prices of many of these put them within the reach of every one. For instance, good designs and colors are to be found by careful search among the goods known to the trade as art ticking. This is a very strong fabric with a sateen finish, retailing for 25 cents a yard. American cretonnes sell for 25 to 60 cents a yard, and domestic linen taffetas for the same price.

The printed lawns sold at the dress-goods counters make charming curtains for the bedroom and are serviceable for summer or for winter use. Such curtains prove decidedly economical, as with them no other draperies are required, and since the first cost of the material is often as low as 10 cents a yard, two sets of curtains are possible. This enables the housekeeper to keep her windows in presentable condition at all times. These materials usually launder well.

The designs on the printed linens, taffetas and chintzes are often large and brilliant in color. A quaint mingling of birds and flowers is much favored, and when the design is wholly floral such flowers as hollyhocks, large roses, tulips and great clusters of lilacs prevail. Especially suitable for dining-room use are the fruit designs, which are rich and beautiful in color. Grapes and their leaves on a flax-gray ground are an attractive selection to use in a dining room with oatmeal-colored walls. Other cotton prints showing smaller designs, such as little bunches of flowers of several varieties set at spaced intervals over a flecked cream-and-brown ground, are quaintly attractive and lend themselves well to bedroom draperies and covers.

CAKE TESTERS

As is well known, a straw from the kitchen broom makes an ideal cake tester—but don't wait until you need it before plucking it from the brooom, says Good Housekeeping. Then you have to stop and wash the straw when time, probably is precious. It is much quicker, better and more sanitary to take a number of straws from different parts of each new broom, put them in boiling water, dry them, and put them away in a labeled box—a biscuit box will do—where they will be ready for instant use when wanted.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Little Owlet

Little owlet in the glen,
I'm ashamed of you,
You are ungrammatical
In speaking as you do.
You should say, "To whom? To whom?"
Not, "To who? To who?"
Your small friend, Miss Katydid,
May be green, 'tis true,
But you never hear her say
"Katy do! She do!"

—Christian Advocate.

Lesson on Adjectives

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun. It modifies other things, of course, but we are interested purely in the nouns, because you boys are all nouns masculine. Now, then, there are a lot of adjectives you never want used to modify you. Every fellow can think of many he would be sorry to see used to describe him. We can think of one ourselves, and that is insincere. The dictionary says it means deceitful, dissembling, not to be trusted, unsound. We wish the noun boy would never be modified by that adjective.—American Boy.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Brazil.

CHARADES

I.

Soft and still o'er the woods and fields
My first unto Aurora yields.
'Neath the oak's wide-spreading boughs,
Seeking second, come the cows.
Grows my whole in hedges high;
A purple face and yellow eye.

II.

Change one and two—a heap there'll be;
And by my second you will see.
My third makes able—you or me;
My whole is a bird well known at sea.

—Youths Companion.

BRIDE'S SHOWER IN NOVEL FORM

A bride's shower which will not cost the guests anything and which will prove both useful and delightful is hard to imagine, but I have discovered one, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. I bought, for $1.75, a card catalogue recipe box containing 120 recipes each printed on a separate card; then I bought a 30-cent package of blank cards to fit the box. I enclosed one of these blank cards with each invitation, telling the guest to write her favorite recipe on it and to paste a snap-shot of herself on the back, accompanied by some rhyme or squib. I secured a good picture of the bride-to-be, and, cutting out the head, I fitted it on to a colored figure of a house-dress and cap which I had cut out of a magazine. These I pasted on the top of the oak box, varnishing the whole with two coats of white varnish. The effect was exceedingly attractive. The pictures and rhymes were entertaining to the guests, and the recipes have proved useful and reminiscent to the bride.

OILS MIXED

A decided salad oil economy is obtained by mixing with a quart of the pure cotton seed oil a few ounces of pure olive oil for imparting richness of flavoring. The nutritive qualities of the two are about the same, says the Dallas News, and to some persons this mixture is more appetizing than the rather pungent flavor of the plain olive oil.

HOME OF THE BAYBERRY CANDLE

Glossy bushes grow all over Cape Cod

Over the whole of Cape Cod grow the pungent bayberry bushes, stout of limb, glossy of foliage, whose tiny berries, smaller than the smallest pea, cluster thickly at the junctures of the branches. When ripe they are a fuzzy gray and of a delicious spicy fragrance.

These berries, says a New York Tribune writer, are gathered by any native who finds himself with more leisure than he can enjoy—and cape folk are adepts in the art of enjoying leisure. Cape children, the blue-eyed Finns, the dark-eyed Portuguese, the gentle-mannered little natives, cull them in the fields; the housewife, leaving the clams properly steaming and the beans baking for supper, relinquishes her hot kitchen for the pasture, aromatic with bay and sweet fern, and adds to her store of berries, to be sold to the candlemakers.

The men from the lifesaving station on days when the great Atlantic ripples and twinkles gently in the summer sun, strip the bushes about their home and bring in the berries.

It is in the settlement on the bay side of the cape that the "home of the bayberry candle" is situated. The "home" is a pleasant, gray-shingled structure about the size of a barn. Around it are the sand dunes, covered with beach grass, from which the Truro girls are making stout table mats and trays; through the window and door can be seen the violet bay and its fleets of fishing boats. The interior is hung with bunches of the long beach grass, drying; on tables ranged around are great lumps of the green wax, looking good enough to eat, and finished candles displayed in holders of green Hampshire pottery.

Two low-voiced cape women and four young girls are the working force, Miss Morgan presiding over the weaving and Miss Smith molding and dipping the candles.

Molded candles are not especially interesting, but "dips" have a flavor of colonial times that leads one to follow with lively curiosity every step in the process of their manufacture. A lump of green wax, the residue of bushels of berries boiled in water, unmixed with even coloring matter, is melted in an oval can about a foot high. This is placed on a table behind a rack on which the candles are hung while hardening. The center of the candle is a piece of stout white cord, seven inches in length for the standard size. Four of these wicks are fastened to a piece of wood and immersed in the liquid wax.

After one dip they are hung up to dry while perhaps a dozen other sets are dipped. Then their turn comes again, until they have received 35 dips, when they are of proper thickness, a humpy-surfaced candle, broadening toward the base, not as workmanlike in appearance as the symmetrical molded candles, but more picturesque, and as capable as they of burning with a clear flame and no waste.

Contrary to expectation, the bayberry candle is not fragrant, either as wax or as a flame. But no one who has visited the cape can see them without savoring in memory the dry, aromatic fields and woodlands, that clean, piny, spicy, salty fragrance as characteristic of Cape Cod as heliotrope and roses are of Italy.

WORTH KNOWING

Toast will be improved if the bread is first placed in the open oven for a little while before toasting. It will toast better and more evenly.

* * *

If eggs have boiled too hard, take the vessel from the fire and quickly place it under the cold-water spigot. The shock of the change from hot to cold softens the eggs.

* * *

When washing delicate laces do not use starch; if a little stiffening is needed, dissolve two lumps of sugar in a basin of water. This will give all the stiffening that is needed.

* * *

To freshen black kid gloves when the outer surface has rubbed off, mix a few drops of sweet oil with the same quality of black ink and apply to the rubbed spots.

* * *

When washing new curtains you will generally find that they are full of lime. A great deal of trouble may be saved by soaking the curtains overnight in water in which a little salt has been dissolved. The salt draws the lime and makes the curtains easy to wash.—Dallas News.

BUYING AHEAD

Economical housewives are cutting the living cost by buying certain staples in quantity since prices have increased owing to the war, says Los Angeles Express. If imported cheese, oils, canned fish or other delicacies are desired one must buy from supplies already
United States.

FOOD POSSIBILITIES IN FISH

Not utilized by people of United States

With the question of food prices in the United States made more difficult by the situation in Europe, officials of the government are pointing with emphasis to the unlimited supplies of fish to be found on the four sides of the country, in the Atlantic, the Pacific, the gulf of Mexico and the Great lakes, and to the fact that if Americans would turn to fish, as Europeans have long ago done, much would be done to reduce prices, particularly in the meat line.

"We have scarcely begun to utilize our fisheries," says Miss Mary E. Pennington, chief of the food research laboratory of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture. "There has been much talk in recent years about poultry raising and egg production. These require time, but the supply of fish is literally in sight and may be had for the catching. This requires some capital and trained labor, but it is infinitely simpler than the hatching, feeding housing and preparing for market of poultry.

"One of the greatest difficulties in the way of utilizing our fish resources is the lack of information on the part of the American people, especially of the native well-to-do people, regarding the kinds of food fish, their desirability as food and the methods of cooking.

"It is interesting to note that the people in the United States, coming from other countries are the fish consumers. They have brought fish eating habits with them from nations where fish, not meat, is the more common food. While we have done comparatively little to stimulate our fisheries, the older nations have expended, and are now expending every effort to gather the crops that the waters yield so abundantly, and to deliver them cheaply and in prime condition to their people, not only along the coast, but to extreme inland towns.

"The United States sends to Germany some of its best fish, especially salmon, for which she is, in normal times, our best customer. Between 1905 and 1910, inclusive, we sent to her more than $11,500,000 worth of fresh and cured salmon, most of which came from our north Pacific waters.

"The size of the fish industry in the United States has not been reckoned with certainty since 1908. In that year the amount of our fish and fishery products, exclusive of Alaska, was 1,893,454,000 pounds; including Alaska, we produced 2,111,267,415 pounds. The Atlantic coast produces 69 per cent of this total, if Alaska is excluded, and the Pacific coast ranks second, with 13 per cent of the total. The fresh water fisheries also produces 13 per cent.

"The Alaskan fisheries have developed very rapidly during the last few years, both in quantity and breadth of distribution. In 1912 the value of all Alaskan fish and fish byproducts was $18,877,480, a gain of more than $7,000,000 in four years.

"The United States not only has its great length of coast on the east and west, but it has also the gulf of Mexico on the south and the Great lakes on the north, sources from which the inland territory may readily be supplied. These waters are practically inexhaustible.

"The person who has enjoyed the appetizing and satisfying fish served abroad or in New Orleans, finds a singular lack of ability on the part of the American cook to utilize to the best advantage even the high class fish, and a hopeless incompetence when the less desirable varieties are used. The many attractive sauces that add flavor and piquancy are unknown. The many accessory dishes, such as salads, croquettes, pates, etc., that may be made from fish, are never considered. A very great gain would accrue to America if some agency would follow the example of Germany and institute classes in the art of cooking fish. Fish is now the poor man's food in the United States. Like many others of our resources, we have not yet begun to fathom the value of the fish in our waters."

DRYING FRUIT

Dwellers in the country who are fortunate enough to have hot water heat can dry all fruits and vegetables by placing them on plates or wire screens on top of the radiators, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. We made a frame a little longer than the top of the radiator and tacked quarter-inch poultry wire on it. In such a frame the fruit dries very quickly and cleanly. Our apples, pumpkins and lima beans are excellent.

MILITARY BRAID

Military braid will be shown on fall suits and separate coats, says the New York Press. The sleeveless evening frock is quite in keeping with the predilection for Victorian modes.

MATERIALS FOR WINDOW CURTAIN

Among the several materials that are suitable to use where only one set of curtains is to hang at a window, colored madras holds a leading place. This is a semi-transparent fabric with a certain roughness of texture which gives it body and richness, says the Country Gentleman. The colors and designs in which this is offered are many, and some of them are very beautiful. These sell for 80 cents to $1 a yard and are 50 inches wide.

There are also some colored scrims and light-weight madras materials now in the shops which are pretty and inexpensive. The first-named come in a clear white or a deep ecru ground with a floral border extending down each side.

TRIED RECIPES

MINT JELLY

Apples, sugar, confectioners' green paste, fresh mint. Use apples as a foundation. Fair apples are best, as they make clearer jelly. Peel the apples and put on in sufficient water to cover. When done pour into a flannel jelly bag and let drip. Do not squeeze or you will have cloudy jelly. Measure the juice and put back on the fire with sprays of fresh mint, two or three bunches of mint to each quart of juice. Taste the juice after boiling 10 minutes and if not sufficiently "minty" put in more. Take out the mint and put in the sugar, a pound of sugar to each pint of juice. Heat the sugar thoroughly before mixing with the juice. This can be done by running a pan inside the stove for a few minutes. Unless the sugar is heated it will not dissolve with the juice without stirring, which you cannot do when it begins to cook. Jelly that is stirred will granulate before the winter is out. Cook till it drops thickly from the spoon, or jellies in a saucer of cold water. Before removing from the fire tint green with confectioners' paste.—Pictorial Review.

QUICK EGG SOUP

Stir two teaspoonfuls of beef extract into one quart of boiling water, add one grated onion, one eighth of a teaspoonful of celery seed or a little chopped celery, one half teaspoonful of salt and one eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Stir constantly until it reaches the boiling point, strain through a fine sieve and pour while hot into the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. Add four tablespoonfuls of cooked rice and serve at once.

PLUM PUDDING (WITHOUT FAT)

One cup seeded raisins, one half pound shredded citron, one cup chopped nuts, one half teaspoon cinnamon, one cup flour, three eggs, two tablespoons hot water, one half cup grape juice, one cup currants, one cup brown sugar, oue quarter grated nutmeg, one half teaspoon cloves, two cups breadcrumbs, one half teaspoon soda, one half cup molasses, one lemon (juice and rind).

Dissolve the soda in the hot water; add it to the molasses; add the juice and rind of the lemon and the grape juice. Beat the eggs until light and mix all the ingredients together. Beat well, pack in molds and steam. Serve with a fruit sauce.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE

Two cups brown sugar, two cups warm apple sauce, one-half pound currants, one teaspoon ginger, one teaspoon cloves, one cup fat, one pound raisins, One teaspoon cinnamon, two teaspoons soda, flour to make very stiff. Cream the sugar and fat, add the seasoning, then the apple sauce to which the soda has been added. Beat vigorously, adding half the flour gradually, then the currants and raisins. Beat again, adding flour gradually until the batter is stiff. Bake in a moderate oven. Best served warm.—Philadelphia North American.

PEACH ROLY POLY

Two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of lard, one half to one cup of milk. Mix to a consistent dough, roll up to one quarter inch thick on floured board, spread sliced peaches over it, sprinkle with sugar and nutmeg, roll over loosely, like a jelly roll and lay on a greased pan to steam. Serve with hot pudding sauce.—Janesville Gazette.

TWO USES FOR MINT

Add a sprig of mint to the water in which you boil your potatoes and an odd and delicious flavor will be imparted to them. A sprig of mint added to your lemonade makes it delightful and refreshing.—Mothers Magazine.

SUMMER
CHANGE OF ADDRESS

¶Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Convention to Make Study of Municipal Management

International Gathering Appointed for Washington Next Year Will Discuss All Methods of Civic Administration

WASHINGTON—Washington is to welcome the second international municipal congress in September of next year. This announcement has been made by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, president of the Southern Commercial Congress, under whose auspices the American commission of civic leaders has just made a tour of Europe, studying urban problems. The commission returned to the United States on the New Amsterdam, from Plymouth.

"The nations of the world are to participate in the municipal congress here next year, through official delegations," said Senator Fletcher. "Dr. Clarence J. Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, and I have been empowered to make all arrangements. On adjournment, a tour of American cities will be made under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress. The tour will include the southern states and the Pacific coast expositions."

Commission's Work Outlined

Regarding the work of the commission in Europe Senator Fletcher said:

"The work of the commission was completed in England and France but the investigations to be made in other countries were cut short. Information and evidence have been assembled in England and France, not only on the initiative of the commission, but through the governmental agencies of the cities visited, and through the reports of diplomatic and consular officers prepared under instructions of the department of state of the United States."

Dr. Owens, director-general of the American commission of municipal executives and civic leaders, made the following statement regarding the work of the commission:

"The American commission of municipal executives, assembled for the purpose of furthering the application of efficiency methods in the several cities and towns in the United States, made a comprehensive, though a brief, study of applied municipal efficiency in the leading cities of England and France.

"Recognizing thoroughly that little practical expert knowledge can be gleaned in a rapid tour of European cities, the officials of the Southern Commercial Congress and the members of the commission made actual inspections of typical municipal undertakings, plans of administrative organization, and examples of European municipal methods and processes.

"Through the opportunities afforded in attending the sessions of the international congress of municipal executives and civic leaders in London, the conferences held in Paris and at the international urban exhibition in Lyons, the members were able to get first-hand explanations of European methods of dealing with municipal problems.

Addresses to Be Presented

"Copies of all addresses delivered before the commission will be preserved, and they will be combined with other articles and papers on municipal subjects, gathered through the American diplomatic and consular officers, under instructions from the state department, and through the courtesy of foreign municipal and state officials and experts in municipal economy. These will be published in a carefully assembled and edited report, which will be presented to the Congress of the United States for distribution as a public document.

"The officers of The Southern Commercial Congress are aware of the fact that a vast amount of published literature, in English, is available on subjects relating to municipal organization and administration in Europe, but appreciate that such facts are at present available to few Americans. It is thus planned to give the report of the commission wide popular distribution.

"In endeavoring to make the report of value to American municipal executives and administrative officers, to students of municipal economy, and to the mass of American citizens, the papers accepted and included in it are more than mere compilations of generalities.

"Detailed facts have been secured concerning the most efficient methods, and the most easily adapted methods of municipal organization, administration, and operation that the cities of Europe can teach.

"In other words, an effort was made to ascertain what is actually being accomplished in European cities to promote the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of their citizens."

Efficiency Point Sought

"The angle from which the officers of the Southern Commercial Congress worked was that of applied municipal efficiency. This was considered under the heads of efficiency of the municipal service rendered; efficiency of municipal government organization, efficiency of municipal governmental method, efficiency of municipal governmental officials and employees and efficiency of the citizens."

The points studied are set forth in the following outline:

Politics and the organization, finance and taxation; ownership of public utilities, town planning, education, transportation, safety, lighting, water suppiy, sewage disposal and garbage collection.

The officers of the commission are: Chairman, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher; director-general, Dr. Clarence J. Owens; treasurer, William H. Saunders.

SOUTH BAY UNION GARDEN EXCELS



Where all colors of the rainbow may be seen in things that youngsters cultivate

Progress of Flowers and Vegetables Found Greater Than Ever This Year on Roof of Building, Tended by Boys and Girls

JOY TO NEIGHBORHOOD

"Oh, Mrs. Eastwood, I've brought my mother to see the tassel on the roof!" This was the joyous announcement made by a little South End girl who has a share in making the beautiful garden on the roof of the South Bay Union, and then she continued in answer to the supervisor's puzzled expression, "Why, Mrs. Eastwood, don't you know what I mean? My corn's tasseled, and I've brought my mother to see it."

The child's enthusiasm and the mother's interest were indicative of the general sentiment that has prevailed in the South Bay Union neighborhood this summer in regard to the progress of all the flowers and vegetables which have flourished in such luxuriance on the roof of the Union building. Never before—so say the workers of South End house—has there been such a unifying influence in the summer for the people of the district as this roof garden, watched and tended by 40 boys and girls, and loved by them and their parents alike. It has been a haven of joy for the whole neighborhood and rich in results, temporary and permanent.

This Is Best Year

This is not the first year the children have had a roof garden on South Bay Union but it is the best year, and prophetic of even greater success another season. All the colors of the rainbow are seen nodding here in gay profusion, and radishes, lettuce, beets, tomatoes, carrots, potatoes, cucumbers and corn have obligingly illustrated how satisfactorily a truck garden may be cultivated far above the noise and dust of the street.

One interesting feature about this garden is its arrangement. It is really a garden within a garden, for inside the large outer border of flowers and vegetables is a miniature affair duplicating the plan of the garden proper. The flowers in both gardens are the kinds that always have been popular with people who do their own cultivating; petunias, marigolds, lady slippers, candytuft, pansies, gladioli, asters, bachelor buttons, and geraniums, all these are found in abundance, while vines and runners of various names clamber over the trellises and up the brick walls and chimney side, quite as much at home as if they had been grown on somebody's back piazza.

Boxes All Different

Some of the boxes belong to individual children; some of them are community boxes. No two are exactly alike, and all of them are attractive. They have been tended by loving hands for weeks and weeks, and now they are ready for the children's exhibit in Horticultural hall, where many of the neighborhood people will go to see them and point them out to friends with renewed pride in what the children have accomplished.

The very fact that the children have accomplished so much at such insignificant cost may, in fact, be said to be one of the great lessons of the summer. It goes without saying that the child who raised 280 radishes from a 1-cent package of seed, as one of the young gardeners did on this very roof, will never need any proof more convincing than this that gardening pays. It is no wonder that some of the boys are saying that when they grow up they are going to be farmers.

Twice a week the children have been coming for lessons in gardening, and once a week the mothers have been coming, too. There have been parties and story telling on this picturesque roof, and more opportunity for really getting acquainted with each other than many of the neighborhood people have ever had before. Here, also, such enthusiasm in the garden idea has been awakened that window boxes and back yard gardens—yes, and roof gardens, too—have sprung up all over the district, and some of the people are already preparing their yards for gardens next year.

Shelter With Benches

On the roof there is a shelter with benches, and a plant house whe the transplanting is done and where some of the tools are kept. Both these represent community effort and devotion, for the materials were largely contributed and the work done by the people themselves. Tiny bird houses made by the boys stand perched on the trellis, and though they were put up too late to be occupied this season, they will be ready for the first arrivals next spring.

When the garden is dismantled this autumn the children will be allowed to take many of the plants home for the winter, or else to slip them for the same purpose. In this way they will preserve some of the beauty and fragrance that have delighted them this summer. One family who have been enterprising enough to have a roof garden of their own are having it painted so that they will have the picture to look at while waiting for another summer to come.

The South Bay Union garden is but one of many which have kept Boston boys and girls busy and happy during the vacation. These gardens are in many parts of the city. One of the most notable is what is termed the "scout" garden, because in former years the gardeners were all boy scouts. This year other children, girls as well as boys, have helped to make this spot beautiful and productive, and people passing by Bay State road and Deerfield street have noted all summer how well this garden has done.

Many Till "Scout Garden"

Some 60 children have been connected with this garden this season. Outside the prepared ground there are 42 plots which also have been cultivated by children, and by comparing the growth of the vegetables on the prepared and unprepared soil the boys and girls have learned the value of some of the things taught in agricultural schools and colleges. They know now that good soil, properly prepared, pays.

One day this summer a number of children from the scout garden, the South Bay Union garden and the Arlington gardens, went to visit the Wilfred Wheeler farm near Concord, where they had an opportunity to study gardening on a larger scale. They had the best kind of a time, they said afterwards. And then only Thursday of last week a lot of them met on the Union roof garden for informal visiting and interchange of experiences.

The scout garden has been conducted under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League, the Union garden and the other settlement gardens under the auspices of the garden committee of the Boston Social Union. Visitors have been welcome at all of these gardens, and people who hitherto have not found time to see them will have the privilege Saturday and Sunday of looking over much of the produce at the Horticultural hall exhibit.

ATLANTA IS PLANNING ART MUSEUM

Association Aids Interest in Painting and City Gives Land For New Structure—Public Schools Doing Useful Work

PLAN TO BEAUTIFY

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gaining its first impetus in the atmosphere of culture and taste created by the women's clubs, when days were set aside by these institutions for art programs, the art association of this city has been an active factor in promoting community interest in and a knowledge of art.

The effect of this work has extended to the school children, and the chief art activity at present is in the drawing department of the public schools, where a practical work is well under way. The art association for a time, as one of its own activities, financed stereopticon lectures on art in the public school auditorium, and now has a considerable sum for the proposed art museum, land for which has been ceded by the city.

For a number of years after the close of the war the people here were chiefly concerned with the acquisition of the necessities of life, but for the last 15 years there has been an appreciable effort to encourage art interests.

The first achievement of the art association was the bringing of an exhibition of paintings to Atlanta. At that time many people saw their first oil painting, aside from family portraits, and some people who had such pictures on their own walls before the war saw again this expression of art for the first time since Sherman passed through the state.

So great an impetus was given to art interest by this exhibition that the association planned to open an art school as its second step. This was done in 1906, and the school began with two teachers of European art education. Another exhibition also was held about this time.

The school existed under the auspices of the art association for three years, during which time there were several small local exhibits held in the school rooms. Several Atlanta people had studied at American and European art schools, but had been forced into a certain apathy toward art by existing unfavorable conditions. The interest aroused by the school awoke considerable dormant expression, both in ceramic and academic art.

However, Atlanta proved herself not yet ready to support an art school, and in 1909 the school was abandoned, for the hope of a museum.

Occasional exhibitons, sent out by the American Federation of Arts, of which the association is a member, have since been held. The last exhibit was conducted in May at the Governor's mansion and comprised a fine collection.

Lectures by several leading artists and critics, including E. H. Blashfield, H. H. Powers, president of the university travel bureau, Ellsworth Woodward of Tulane University, have been given in Atlanta in the last five years. Groups of colored slides of notable works of art were shown each week at one of the popular motion picture houses.

In addition to the activities of the art association, a group of men, composed of architects, artists, draughtsmen and others, formed in 1908 the Architectural-Arts league. Several exhibitions of their work have been held and they are chiefly responsible for the Plaza-plan, which is now before the state Legislature, the object of which is to transform the present noisy and unclean railroad right of way, which divides the city in the downtown section, into a beautiful civic center.

Several artists and good teachers have conducted classes for limited periods in basketry, pottery, and ceramic decoration. For many years an English family of potters and china decorators have made their home in Atlanta and directly and indirectly encouraged both art and artists.

Considerable art interest was aroused by Horace Bradley, an Atlanta man, who served as manager of the art department of Harpers Magazine for a number of years; James Henry Moser, and other young artists, who came to Atlanta to illustrate the early "Uncle Remus" books, by Joel Chandler Harris, have also been an aid to the development of interest in art.

SHARE TRANSACTIONS

A transaction in American Woolen preferred was made Wednesday with approval of committee of Boston stock exchange at 73, which is the price of last sale July 30. Butte & Superior is selling at 27½, up 2½ from price at closing of the exchange

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

RIGHT START

To meet whatever tasks they find
Throughout the day, they are well able,
Who give a smile and greeting kind
To housemates round the breakfast table.
'Tis wrong to keep—beyond all doubt—
From parents, children, sisters, brothers,
Our fairest words, to take them out
Into the world to give to others.

The man who is looking about for a "get rich quick" scheme in which to invest his money had better pursue a safe and sane, "safety first" course. They who go money mad are likely to lose their centses.

MYTHOLOGICAL

"What leads you to infer that Diana was fond of domestic service?"

"Why, I read it somewhere that she was always scouring the woods."

CORRECT

"What is a vacuum?" asked the teacher
Of a boy with earnest mien and feature:
"I can't think just this minute," said
The boy, "but I have it in my head."

Notwithstanding the fact that the man who rings in a false alarm of fire lays himself liable to severe punishment, we should all rather have a false alarm than a true one.

SHIP RISK BUREAU AWAITS BUSINESS

WASHINGTON—The government bureau of marine war risk insurance began organization Thursday but quoted no rates and received no requests for insurance. In the opinion of officials there is little probability of applications until President Wilson issues his proclamation altering navigation laws to accord with the new registry law, expected today.

William Wallace of Boston, Hendon Chubb of Jersey City and William N. Davy of New York have been appointed members of the advisory board.

BANGOR LIBRARIAN PREPARES TO ENLARGE BOOK COLLECTION

BANGOR, Me.—All summer the cataloguing force at the Bangor public library has been cataloguing thousands of books which had accumulated in the court house quarters of the library without being listed, and in a few days this task will be completed.

During the cataloguing period, Librarian Flagg's policy has been not to add any new books, but, with the work done, he plans to add a large number of new volumes. It will be the policy of the library to acquire new books, those reviewed in the daily papers and magazines.

Recent additions to the collection of the historical society in the upper room of the library include two large folio volumes with gilt edges, containing written records of every member of B. H. Beale post. The post gave these volumes to the library knowing that they will always be accessible to members of the post and the public.

Charles M. Bragdon has given the society a large Indian stone pestle. William W. Fellows has donated a copy of the Penobscot Freeman, Vol. 1, No. 32, published in Bangor on March 17, 1835, and three pieces of wood from the old United States frigate Constitution. These pieces were taken from her while she was being repaired at the navy yard in Kittery about 1885.

The selection of books on the European situation will be released to the public on Sept. 12.

BANK OFFICIALS AT CAPITAL TALK WITH RESERVE BOARD

WASHINGTON—Delegates from all the regional reserve bank districts of the United States gathered here today for a conference with the members of the federal reserve board.

Whether the new currency system should go into effect Oct. 1, as planned, or be deferred a short time until financial conditions become more settled was debated. Details of the operation of the new system and proposed legislative amendments were also discussed.

Members of the board, it is known, believe the new system can be put into operation within a short time, without inconvenience to banks or to business. Bankers, however, have expressed views at variance with this, and at the conference it is said that board members hope to convince them that an early opening is desirable.

The conference will take up the question of the indebtedness of American merchants in Europe, hoping to find a solution without payment of large amounts of gold.

The amendments to the banking law discussed at the conference touch the following points: Postponing instalments of stock subscriptions to federal reserve banks, including a certain amount of federal notes as a part of lawful reserves, permitting banks to incur liability on bills of exchange and two-name commercial paper, permitting bills bought in the open market to be used as a basis of note issue, putting in operation a system of clearance between the treasury, the federal reserve banks and member banks.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Col. F. B. McCoy, 30 inf., before retiring board at San Fran. for examination.

Capt. M. L. McGrew, 8 to 5 inf.

Maj. L. J. Fleming, 5 cav., for service Q. M. C. and to this city for duty.

Maj. R. G. Paxton, Q. M. C., from temp. duty at St. Louis and to this city for temp. duty, then to Galveston for duty.

Capt. K. M. Walker, Q. M. C., Galveston to Veracruz for duty as asst. to quartermaster.

Capt. F. O. Whitlock, assigned to 12 cav.

Lieut. Col. L. O. Parker, retired, to Texas City as witness before retiring board, then return to the place of receipt of this order

Maj. F. J. Koester, adjt. gen., to Laredo, Texas, for temp. duty in the field.

Maj. W. H. Hay, gen. staff, to detached Sept. 3, and Maj. G. Hutcheson, cav., from detached.

Orders of July 21 as to 2d Lieut. J. J. Waterman, cav., revoked.

Second Lieut. J. K. Brown, 2 cav., detailed to first-year course mounted service school, Ft. Riley, Kan., reporting Sept. 25 for duty.

Col. E. Swift, general staff, member retiring board at San Francisco, Vice-Col. J. L. Chamberlain, relieved.

Second Lieut. C. A. Baehr, 22 inf., detailed professor of military science, Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.

Leaves—Second Lieut. F. G. Gillman, inf., two months and 22 days on arrival United States; First Lieut. O. K. Tolley, inf., three months on arrival United States; Maj. C. W. Otwell, C. E., one month and 29 days; Second Lieut. F. L. Walker, inf., one month and 20 days on arrival United States; Capt. B. Palmer, cav., one month.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander E. B. Larimer, detached the New Hampshire, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. C. A. Bonvillian, to the Utah.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. H. J. Keppler, to the Nebraska.

Lieuts. (junior grade) H. B. LeBourgeois and Jules James, detached the Dolphin, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. H. Lee, detached navy yard, Charleston, S. C., to the Mayflower.

Ensign H. G. Gates and Ensign C. F. Greene, to the Rainbow.

Ensign H. T. Bartlett, detached the Dolphin, to works of Burgess Company, Marblehead, Mass.

Ensign R. E. Byrd, detached the Washton, to the Dolphin.

Past Assistant Surgeon E. U. Reed, to marine recruiting station, Detroit, Mich.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. Waterhouse, M. R. C., detached naval hospital, Newport, R. I., to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Treibly, M. R. C., detached marine recruiting station, Detroit, Mich., to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. Stephenson, M. R. C., detached Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., to wait orders.

Professional Mathematician Milton Updegraff, detached naval station, Samoa, to leave.

Chief Gunner W. H. F. Schluter, to works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chief Gunner F. L. Hoagland, detached works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Illinois.

Gunner H. W. Stratton, detached the Lebanon, to home and wait orders.

Revenue Cutter Orders

Capt. K. W. Perry, to take charge of the course of the regatta, Cambridge Yacht Club.

Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, from temporary duty at department to South Baltimore, Maryland.

Capt. G. L. Carden, public health service, to resume status on waiting orders.

Capt. F. S. Van Boekerek, as inspector of labor and material.

Capt. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin, to inspector of labor and material for machinery.

Capt. C. E. Johnston, to duty at department.

1st Lieut. J. Bosdeker, to Asst. Insp. of labor and material.

1st Lieut. W. H. Munter, to the Thetis.

1st Lieut. of Engrs. J. B. Turner, to duty as Asst. Insp. of labor and material for machinery.

1st Lieut. J. L. Maher, the Thetis, to Newport News, as Asst. Insp. of labor and material.

2d Lieut. A. H. Scally, to the Morrill.

2d Lieut. J. R. Besse, the Windom, to Fort Stanton, N. M.

Second Lieut. J. F. McGourty, academy, to the Windom.

Second Lieut. W. F. Towle, the Unalga, Sept. 15, to the Itasca.

Second Lieut. C. H. Dench, to the Windom for temporary duty.

Third Lieut. J. A. Starr, to the Mackinac.

Third Lieut. E. H. Smith, to assistant.

Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, work on revision of regulations.

Engineer in Chief C. A. McAllister, Capt. J. M. Moore and Constructor F. A. Hunnewell as a board to examine the hull of the Androscoggin.

Movements of Naval Vessels

G-4, at New York navy yard.
Leonidas, at Guantanamo.
Cummings, at Newport.
Patterson, at Eastport, Me.
Dixie, Newport to Boston.
Uncas, at Norfolk.
Lawrence and Hopkins, at Sausalito.
Saturn, San Diego to San Francisco.
Yorktown, at San Francisco.
Whipple and Truxton, Mare island to San Diego.
Colorado, Bremerton to steaming trials.
Iwana, at Boston.
Somers, Charleston to Fernandina.
Tennessee, at Havre.
Orion, Cape Haitien to Hampton Roads.
Caesar, Cape Haitien to Puerto Plata.
Iris, at San Diego.
Kansas, Tampico to Lobos island.

LIBRARY EXAMINATION SEPT. 12

There will be an examination for grade E of the Boston public library service on Saturday morning, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, on the special libraries' floor, central library.

Filene's

"This battle was fought two years ago in Tokio."—Gen. Kuroki at Manchuria.

IT IS related that when the Japanese and Russian armies were in the thick of the most decisive Manchurian warfare a newspaper correspondent came upon General Kuroki fishing for minnows in a stream near Japanese army headquarters.

"General," exclaimed the correspondent, "you don't seem to be worrying much about the battle!"

"This battle was fought two years ago, in Tokio," replied the fisherman on whose shoulders rested chief responsibility for the Manchurian campaign.

Japan had planned every vital move two years previously—had known where and how the enemy would be met—had prepared to the last detail her scheme of victorious procedure.

On the day when Kuroki fished for minnows a mighty army was ticking away like a great clock.

Several things astound those who become newly acquainted with Filene methods. But perhaps most surprising is the length of time the store's policies and procedures are planned in advance.

Today is supplied a striking example of that. As the second milestone of the new store's successful career is reached we find ourselves running smoothly on a schedule laid out two or more years ago.

Policies proving contrary to the mutual interest of the public and the business have been amended. But few of the basic plans coursing the new store's career have required change. These larger plans have stood because little things have not been permitted to warp or thwart them. Policies have not been sacrificed to profits. Misrepresentation has not been employed to convert mistakes into cash. Profits invariably are made secondary to policies proved sound.

Another Filene store trait which surprises the uninformed is the speed with which merchandise is moved. It must win quick appreciation at first prices or straightway take on prices that will win appreciation for it.

That calls for right first-prices, which in turn call for right methods of buying.

Forming of a modern buying organization, and supplementing it with a selling staff measurably competent, was well under way before pick struck ground for this new store. Today these men and women are pursuing fixed policies which a few years ago were smiled upon as dreams of visionaries. They will continue to be fixed policies for a good many years.

Why? *Because the public has endorsed them lastingly.*

"This battle was fought two years ago, in Tokio." Kuroki's work was done. But are we fishing for minnows today? Not much! *The battles of a good many other successful years to come are being planned right now.*

This is one of a series of advertisements relative to the second anniversary of the new store's opening and leading up to our SECOND BIRTHDAY SALE, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 8 and 9.

Every part of the store will be represented with seasonable economies, resulting from months of planning. The whole family may participate, assured of pleasure and profit.

The anniversary street windows will contain no merchandise, but in a way typically Filene will point to what is going forward. Indoors the Streets of Filene will speak an economic word of Autumn styles.

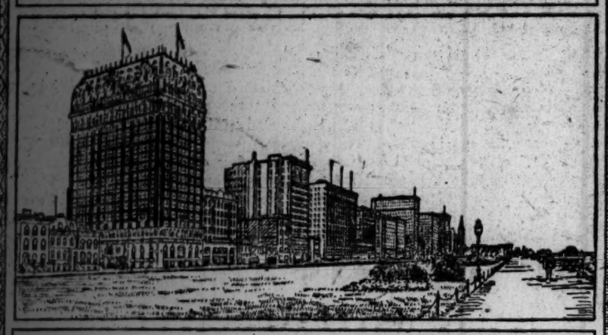
(Advertisement.)

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

WESTERN

The Blackstone Chicago

The House of Harmony



The Most Talked of AND The Best Thought of Hotel in the United States

RATES

Single rooms with lavatory . . . $2.50
Single rooms with bath . . . $3.00 $3.50 and $4.00
Large double rooms with bath . . . $5.00 to $8.00
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath . . . $10.00 to $25.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS

WESTERN

Detroit, Mich.



Hotel Charlevoix

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
200 Rooms, 150 with Bath.
Rates $1.00 per day and up. Moderate priced a la Carte Cafe.
GRINNELL REALTY CO., Owners
H. M. KELLOGG, Manager

SEATTLE, WASH.



NEW
Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION
Overlooking Harbor and Sound
All Rooms with Private Bath
RATES $2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS



Hotel Alexandria (FIREPROOF) LOS ANGELES

Famous for its magnificent equipment, excellent cuisine and unobtrusive service

700 LUXURIOUS ROOMS

A. C. BILICKE, Pres. VERNON GOODWIN, Man. Director. MORGAN ROSS, Mgr.

500 Room Addition to Open November 1st.

MEET US IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES



EUROPEAN PLAN		AMERICAN PLAN	
1 Person	2 Persons	1 Person	2 Persons
75c to $2	$1 to $2.50	$1.50 to $3	$2.50 to $5
With Bath	With Bath	With Bath	With Bath
$1.50 to $3	$2.50 to $5	$2.25 to $4	$4.00 to $7

NATICK HOUSE 50c and Up Per Day Same Management

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA



HERSHEY ARMS HOTEL

PHONES Home 10223 Wilshire 811

RATES $3.00 per day and up.
Special rates for families.
AMERICAN PLAN

Delightfully situated in the choicest residential district on Wilshire Boulevard. Convenient to both mountains and seashore—making an ideal home for the summer tourist or permanent guests. Auto parties will find here every attention and service.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee



Van Nuys Hotel

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO. C. H. KNAPPE, Manager



HOTEL SUTTER

NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
In the Center of Business and Shopping District
250 Rooms SAN FRANCISCO SUTTER AND KEARNY STREETS $1.50 Up



RUBAIYAT APTS.

427 S. HOPE ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Beautifully furnished modern 2 and 3-room suites. Quiet, close in, fresh air and sunshine. Amusement hall. Reasonable rates. Private exchange. Broadway 4994. Home F7906.



Wilhelm Hotel and Apartments

639 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

First-class; downtown; five minutes from Broadway. Car lines to all depots. Reasonable rates. Steam heat. All private phones.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

The BILTMORE NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel

Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 43d and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal
1000 rooms open to outside air, 850 with bath—Room rates from $2.50 per day.
Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining saloons and suites specially arranged for public or private functions
Gustav Hassman, Pres.
John McE. Bowman Vice-Pres.

SHOREHAM HOTEL

H STREET, N. W., AT FIFTEENTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

European Plan Fireproof

Beautifully located in the center of the most fashionable part of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House ground and convenient to all points of interest.

The Shoreham has been entirely reconstructed and refurnished throughout, and now offers the most desirable accommodations obtainable in Washington.

Service and cuisine unexcelled.
R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

PORTLAND, OREGON



Hotel Portland

"The Best of the Good Ones"

Dignified Service
Harmonious Atmosphere
Moderate Rates
European Plan

Owned and operated by The Portland Hotel Co.

N. K. CLARK, Asst. Mgr. G. K. KAUFMANN, Manager



Portland, Oregon

THE Mallory

Tourist and Residential Hotel

Rates Moderate

18TH AND YAMHILL STREET

American and European Plan

New, Strictly Fire-proof—300 Rooms—Single or Suite
Modern in Every Particular—Cuisine Unequaled

Take Taxi from the Stations at Our Expense G. C. HAWORTH, Mgr.



Merchants Hotel

St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Monitor Readers will receive every attention
RATES $1.00 to $1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH $1.50 to $2.50 PER DAY

GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

Two blocks from Union Depot Street Cars to All Points of the City

GEO. R. KIBBE - - Manager

Shirley Hotel

DENVER COLORADO

SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens Artesian Water. Popular Prices
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager



HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE
EUROPEAN PLAN—$1.00 TO $3.00 PER DAY

The Lancaster

DENVER, COL.

RESIDENCE HOTEL 1735 Sherman Street

IN SEATTLE, WASH.

THE COMFORTABLE HOTEL IS

THE LINCOLN

TRANSIENT RESIDENTIAL



Under Management of CHAS. A. CUSHING.
Renovated and Redecorated.

AMERICAN $3.00 AND UP. EUROPEAN $1.00 AND UP.

One Block and a Half from Heart of the City.

HOTEL SEWARD



"An Hotel of Quiet Elegance"

New, elegantly appointed, strictly modern. Located at 10th and Alder streets. In the heart of the retail and theatre districts. Rates $1.00 and up. Bus meets all trains and steamers.

W. M. SEWARD, Proprietor

12 miles north of Chicago First-class transportation facilities.

THE AVENUE HOUSE By JI

Tel. 2110

NORMAN J. ROSS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS



Hotel Stander

Seattle, Wash.

formerly the Butler Annex, Fourth Avenue and Marion Street. Very Central. All outside rooms and modern conveniences.

European Plan. $1.00 per day up

HOTEL WARNER

83rd and Cottage Grove Avenue CHICAGO



Within a Block of the Lake
20 minutes from shopping district. Single rooms with bath $1.00 to $1.50 per day. Rates to guests staying more than a week. Excellent cafe. Popular prices. All Cottage Grove Ave. cars pass our door.
WARNER HOTEL COMPANY
Phone Doug. 673

HOTEL RADISSON



Minneapolis, Minn.

The finest in the Northwest.

Rates $1.50 per day and upward.

Hotel Radisson Co.

OMAHA

HOTEL LOYAL

FIREPROOF — MODERN — EUROPEAN
F. J. TAGGART LESSEE & MANAGER

CAFES



CAFÉ MINERVA

316 HUNTINGTON AVE BOSTON

NEW AND IMMENSELY POPULAR

EXCEPTIONAL CUISINE

MUSIC
Evenings and Sunday Afternoons

ALSO NAVARRE AND IRVINGTON CAFES

The Consignors Union

25 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Lunch 11 to 3
Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc. Served and on Sale

The great number of hotel reservations made through the Hotel and Travel Department show the ability and custom of Monitor readers to patronize high class hotels. Is not the Monitor a logical newspaper to use?

SAN FRANCISCO



PALACE HOTEL

Famous for its Court, Cuisine, Service

THE FAIRMONT

Under Same Management

HOTEL TURPIN

17 POWELL ST. AT MARKET

In the Heart of the City

European Plan $1.50 and Upward

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT

SAN FRANCISCO

Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

Hotel Stewart

Geary Street, Above Union Square

SAN FRANCISCO

Motorbus meets all trains and steamers. European Plan, $1.50 a day up. American Plan, $3.50 a day up.

HOTEL HERALD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT EDDY AND JONES STREETS
Three Blocks from Market Street
"AN HOTEL OF UNUSUAL MERIT"
$1.00 EVERY ROOM IS AN OUTSIDE ROOM $1.50
Detached Bath Private Bath
SALT AND FRESH WATER SHOWERS

High Class Boarding Place

In Exclusive Resident Section of San Francisco

Wonderful marine view and exposition sight. Delightful southern cooking. House thoroughly modern. Address 2396 Pacific Ave., cor. Fillmore. MRS. CATCHING.

Valencia Apartments

734 Valencia St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NEW 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES, elegantly furnished, comfortable, homelike; amusement parlors and elevators. Tennis court. Seventh street cars. Write for reservations. Tel. Wilshire 5300. Home 557127.

CANADA



Scott Building

JUST COMPLETED

Offers Beautifully Furnished Rooms, with Up-to-Date Conveniences
Dining Room in Connection

Cor. Douglas Street and Hillside Avenue, VICTORIA, B. C.

CAFES

Cafe de Paris

Reopens Sept. 7 at 1 P.M.

MME. COLIN wishes to announce that she has again taken over THE CAFE DE PARIS,

which she originated a few years ago and afterwards sold. The Cafe has been completely renovated, redecorated and furnished with an entirely modern and up-to-date equipment, and by giving her personal attention to its management MME. COLIN will make it one of the leading and popular cafes of the city. The CAFE DE PARIS will serve a

Table d'Hote Lunch, 11:30 to 3:00 P. M., 25 cents
Table d'Hote Dinner, 5:30 to 7:30 P. M., 50 cents

Cafe de Paris

MME. F. COLIN, Proprietor
Telephone 21042 B. B.

12 Haviland Street, Boston



HOTEL OAKLAND

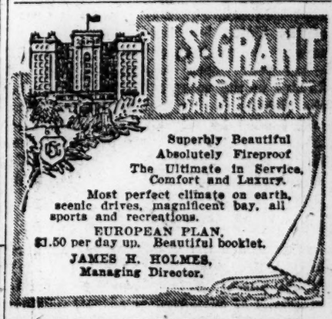
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

30 Minutes from San Francisco. Direct Ferry to Exposition Grounds. Finest Summer Climate in the World. European Plan, $1.50 a day up. Under Management of Victor Reiter.



Engstrum Apartments

623 W. FIFTH STREET
Los Angeles' Fashionable Downtown Apartment Hotel
FIREPROOF



Superbly Beautiful
Absolutely Fireproof
The Ultimate in Service, Comfort and Luxury.
Most perfect climate on earth, scenic drives, magnificent bay, all sports and recreations.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
$1.50 per day up. Beautiful booklet.
JAMES H. HOLMES, Managing Director.

BARBARA WORTH HOTEL SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A Room With a Bath for a Dollar
A Hotel for Your Wife, Your Mother, Your Sister, and YOURSELF
Send for Folder-Please

Hotel Paisley

SAN FRANCISCO

RATES $1.00 TO $2.50
Next Door to All Attractions. Opposite Columbia Theatre
Geary Cars Direct to Door
Other Lines Transfer. 452 Geary St.



LOS ANGELES

Stop at the Stillwell

New fireproof hotel. Room with bath, $1.50 per day and up. Special rate by the week.

838 S. GRAND AVENUE

Chester Place Apartments

23rd St. and Estrella Ave. (University cars)

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



2 and 3 room mod. apartments, reasonably priced; quiet, homelike; conveniently located, in exclusive residential section. Write for reservations.

Ozone Apartments

Foot of Ozone Ave., OCEAN PARK, CAL.

Modern, commodious 2, 3, 6-room apartments. Reasonable rates. Within stone's throw of the sea. Tel. Sunset 1471-J.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

POYNETTE APARTMENTS

"A Little Home Within a Home"

Furnished 3-room suites complete for housekeeping. Each with private bath and 2 disappearing beds. Located in quiet residence section, half block back on ocean bluff. Walk and stairway to beach. 1480 E. OCEAN AVENUE.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

The Wiltshire

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Always open; every convenience; ocean view; elevator; music; best table; booklet.

SAMUEL B. ELLIS Owner and Proprietor

THE ANDERSON

102 WEST 80TH STREET

Homelike—Refined

One and Two Rooms with Bath
Beautiful Large Rooms
Furnished or Unfurnished
American Dining Room
Home Cooking Our Specialty

PINE BLUFF INN

On the Manasquan River
POINT PLEASANT, N. J.

Do not forget that September and October are the best months of the year.

Absecon Virginia Ave. near beach Old Pardee

Atlantic City, N. J.

CALIFORNIA

HOTEL HALE

150 outside rooms. Every modern convenience. Rooms, 50c day up; with bath, $1.50 day up. Rooms, $2.50 week up.

939 Mission Street, Opposite The Mint
SAN FRANCISCO

Santa Barbara, California

ROCKWOOD

Situated in Mission Canon, two blocks from old mission and car line, in a natural wildwood. A delightful home for short or long visits. Bungalows and sleeping porches.

MRS. F. M. WESTON, Rural Del. No. 8.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

CHATEAU DE SOISY

Ideal Summer Season, June 1 to Oct. 1; 40 minutes from Paris; beautiful country, peace and quiet.

WILLIAMSON DE VISME,

SOISY-S ETOILLES-SEIVE ET OISE

To Insure Proper Classification

HOTEL Advertisements

For Tuesday's and Friday's Papers

Should reach the Monitor office not later than 6 P. M. the day before.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS AND SCHOOLS

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

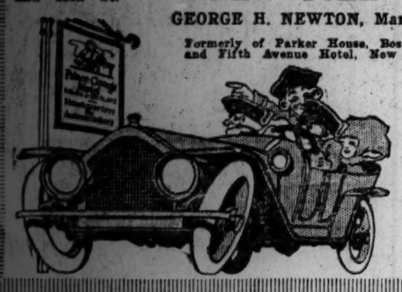
Prince George Hotel

FIFTH AVE. and 28th St. NEW YORK

800 ROOMS ALL WITH BATHS

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York



Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine.

All comforts and conveniences.

Central location near shops and theaters. One block from Elevated and Subway Stations.

Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen newly added on Ground Floor.

Room and Bath, $2.00 up. Two persons, $3.00 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $5.00 and up.



Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue

RESTAURANT FOR MEN AND WOMEN

European Plan Rates $1.50 and Up

Convenient to subway and crosstown car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 450 Rooms with Telephones. Baths Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.



COMFORT WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE

HOTEL WOODSTOCK

FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

365 ROOMS 270 BATHS

EUROPEAN PLAN

HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE

COURTEOUS ATTENTION

MODERATE PRICES

WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND BOOKLET



Hotel Breslin

"The Center of Things Active"

NEW YORK CITY

Modern, fireproof and catering to a high class of patronage, this hotel has the added advantage of a convenient location on **Broadway at 29th Street**, the center of the shopping and theater district. The comfort of its guests is the first consideration of the management.

MAY WE MAIL YOU OUR BOOKLET

R. L. BROWN, Associate Manager

BONTA—NARRAGANSETT

Broadway at 94th St., New York

Subway Express Station, 96th and Broadway

Makes its appeal to those seeking convenience with comfort and at a moderate tariff. Suites are large and sunshiny and seventy per cent of the 400 rooms overlook the Hudson River and the Palisades.

Within five minutes' walk of Central Park and 94th St.

Orchestral concerts during dinner in the magnificent restaurant Sundays.

No liquors sold on the premises.

A most attractive illustrated booklet sent free to those planning a visit to New York and prices of rooms may be obtained before coming.

THE MADISON SQUARE

37 Madison Avenue NEW YORK 40 East 26th Street

Facing Madison Square Park

"The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination. "The Madison Square" is a residential hotel, but desirable transient guests are accommodated. Reservations should be made in advance. Inquiries will have immediate attention.

BURTON F. WHITE Resident Manager

IF COMING TO NEW YORK WHY PAY EXCESSIVE HOTEL RATES?



THE CLENDENING

198 West 108rd St. NEW YORK CITY

SELECT—HOME-LIKE—ECONOMICAL. Suites of Parlor, Bedroom, Private Bath, for two persons, $2.00 daily per suite. Write for descriptive booklet B with fine map of city.

SOUTHERN SOUTHERN



The New Monteleone

NEW ORLEANS

MODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates { Room with detached bath $1.00 up. Room with private bath $2.50 up.

JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

The Rice



Houston Texas

A house that combines pleasing service with genuine hospitality, a feature not purchasable and never forgotten.

HOMER D. MATTHEWS, Manager

A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City

The Adolphus

Dallas, Texas

ALVAN WILSON, Manager

EUROPEAN PLAN: $2.00 Per Day and Up

NEW ENGLAND NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON, MASS.

Hotel Hemenway

Corner Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street

Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.

The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.

Transient rates from $2 per day upwards. No rooms without bath.

Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.

A FEW DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE ROOM SUITES TO LET UNFURNISHED

Tel. Back Bay 3180 L. H. TORREY, Mgr.



COPLEY-PLAZA

BOSTON'S NEWEST HOTEL

Sunday Evening Dinner de Luxe 7 to 10. Special Music.

"The Superlative in Excellence"

The charge for rooms and restaurant is reasonable and the service excellent.

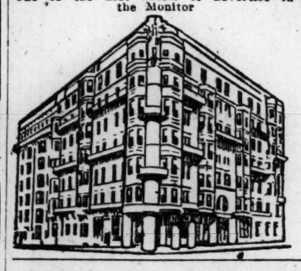
Single Rooms with Bath - - - - $3.00 to $5.00

Double Rooms with bath (2 persons) $5.00 to $8.00

Two minutes from Back Bay Stations.

EDWARD C. FOGG, Mgr. (Recently with Hotel Belmont)

One of the first hotels to advertise in the Monitor



Copley Square Hotel

Exeter and Blagden Streets HUNTINGTON AVENUE

BOSTON

Containing 350 Rooms— 200 with Private Baths

SUNDAY HOME DINNER 1-8 P. M. $1.25 per cover

RATES $1.50 up without bath. $2.00 up with bath. Sitting Rooms, Bed Room and private bath $5.00 up.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Proprietor

THE COOLIDGE

SEWALL AVENUE and STEARNS ROAD, BROOKLINE

(Near Coolidge Corner)

Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath, and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates.

AMERICAN PLAN CAFE

Tel. Brookline 2740

A. A. BUTTERFIELD, Mgr.

The VICTORIA

Newbury and Dartmouth Sts. BOSTON

European Plan

In the residential Back Bay district, within easy walking distance of business and historical centres and near leading churches.

Charming Rooms and Suites with bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests.

THOMAS O. PAIGE, Manager

250 ROOMS 150 MODERN BATHS

HOTEL OXFORD

COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.

Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House.

European Plan Cafe Private Dining Rooms

A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

PHILIP P. PRETTO, Proprietor

Brandon Hall

Brookline, Mass.

20 minutes to the shopping centre of Boston.

Desirable accommodation for transient and permanent guests.

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor

CONCORD, N. H.

EAGLE HOTEL

MODERN AND MOST COMFORTABLE

Special Care Given to Automobile Parties

O. J. PELRIN, Manager

Hotel Brunswick

Boston

FRED E. JONES, Proprietor

TEMPLETON INN

TEMPLETON, MASS.

The ideal place for rest and recreation.

A Hotel with city appointments. 1200 ft. above sea level. Grand views Monadnock and Wachusett Mts. Faces a magnificent common of old shade trees.

Purest spring water. Vegetables and milk from nearby farms. Beautiful walks and drives. For Booklet address Manager.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.

THE LESLIE

A quiet, cosy little inn by the sea, open year round. Private baths. Send for descriptive booklet.

THE OCEANSIDE

MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.

20 Miles North of Boston

NOW OPEN—A select summer home in a delightfully cool location directly on the ocean. Superb views of surf and yachting. Bathing and tennis. Moderate season rates. Circulars.

A. H. & E. LANE, Props.

Boston

Commonwealth Avenue

HOTEL VENDOME

Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests and most convenient for automobile parties.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Hotel Westminster

BOSTON, MASS.

ON BEAUTIFUL COPLEY SQUARE

One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Avenue Stations

250 ROOMS, $1.50 UP

EMILE F. COULON

SOUTHERN SOUTHERN

NOW—Midseason in the Land of the Sky

THIS glorious 30,000 mile mountain playground in Western North Carolina is now at the height of its most brilliant year. Climatic conditions are at their best, and social and recreative activities in full swing at hotels, clubs and colonies.

THE LAND of the SKY In Western North Carolina

Scenic beauty unsurpassed in America. Eighty peaks over 5000 feet high. Every opportunity for enjoyment at such noted resorts as Asheville, Tryon, Waynesville, Hendersonville, Brevard, Lake Toxaway, Saluda, Black Mountain, Flat Rock and Hot Springs, N. C. Also Tate Spring, Tenn.

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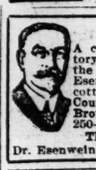


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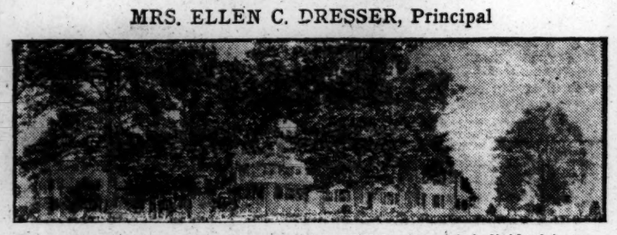
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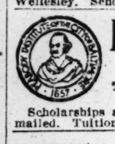
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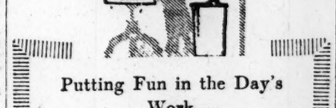
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650 South Hill Street
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"Courteous Always"
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Write for Catalog.
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REAL ESTATE, Loans, Exchanges and Insurance. R. S. STEARNS, 527 I. N. Van Nuys Bldg. A-4678.

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HENRY A. BECK
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LAUNDRY — MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO. of San Diego. Works 16th and Log

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THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

FOR "HELP WANTED" AND "SITUATIONS WANTED" ONLY

The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are:

SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, and one letter of reference for our files as to good character, and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser.

HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written or other evidence of good character.

In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

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The advertiser's satisfactory ability may be learned by writing to

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AN advertisement fulfilling the conditions expressed in the Coupon at the left will be run free for one week in this department. The offer does not apply to advertisements for work to be done at home, nor to those soliciting business patronage, nor to those in which the compensation is paid "on commission." State your "want" in twenty words, attach the Coupon, entirely filled out, with letter of reference and mail to the Monitor Employment Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ADVERTISERS NOT WISHING TO USE THIS DEPARTMENT MAY HAVE ACCEPTABLE ADVERTISEMENTS PUBLISHED ON THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGES AT THE RATES PRINTED AT THE HEAD OF SUCH PAGES

Real Estate Market

One of the most interesting transactions reported today took place in the vicinity of Boylston and Tremont streets, by the recording of a deed transferring the property Nos. 20 to 26 Dix place from A. C. Ratchesky to Daniel J. Kiley. The property consists of a block of four brick dwellings with 6417 square feet of land, having a frontage of about 80 feet on Dix place. The whole has an assessed valuation of $42,700. John C. Kiley was the broker in the transaction.

SOUTH END AND ROXBURY

Title to the improved estate numbered 22 Dartmouth street has changed hands today. This is composed of a three-story and basement swell front brick dwelling on the corner of Montgomery street, occupying some 1155 square feet of land, all assessed for $7800 with $3500 applying to the land. Mary E. Field et al. conveyed to Charles W. Rowell.

Property transferred in the Elm Hill district of Roxbury consists of a frame residence located 37 Intervale street, close to Blue Hill avenue, owned by Carrie W. Beal. There is a land area of 4320 square feet taxed on $1500 and the improvements carry $4000 more. Sadie F. Abrams and one other are the buyers.

REPORT OF SALE IN DOVER

Final papers have been recorded at the Norfolk registry of deeds in Dedham, conveying 30 acres of land situated on the side of Pegan hill in Dover from F. B. Rice to W. M. Prest. This parcel comprises some of the most attractive building land in Dover and was formerly part of the R. S. Minot estate. It adjoins the estates of R. G. Fuller and Corwin McDowell.

The new owner will build and occupy as an all-the-year-round estate. Sale was negotiated through the office of Walter Channing, Jr.

BUILDING SUMMARIES

Construction of all kinds continues with unabated activity throughout New England, and in metropolitan Boston district, house building is pressing forward with unusual energy, as if to provide shelter for great increases of expectant population. As a matter of fact when house room is provided, the people seem to come from somewhere that fills them up, as those engaged in this kind of business find it very profitable, building wisely—not too much in any one locality—but here and there—just enough.

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company.

CONTRACTS AWARDED MONTH OF AUGUST

1914.....	$14,711,000	1907.....	$11,499,000
1913.....	15,933,000	1906.....	13,748,000
1912.....	16,660,000	1905.....	9,554,000
1911.....	15,248,000	1904.....	9,518,000
1910.....	13,368,000	1903.....	8,374,000
1909.....	12,330,000	1902.....	14,564,000
1908.....	12,108,000	1901.....	7,102,000

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SEPT. 12

1914.....	$120,210,000	1907.....	$92,204,000
1913.....	118,003,000	1906.....	84,519,000
1912.....	134,957,000	1905.....	75,171,000
1911.....	115,287,000	1904.....	63,517,000
1910.....	113,968,000	1903.....	75,424,000
1909.....	108,181,000	1902.....	88,360,000
1908.....	70,124,000	1901.....	80,508,000

SALE OF MILTON ESTATE

Papers have passed today conveying the estate at the corner of Brush Hill road and Smith road, Milton, from Moses P. White and J. W. Merrill, trustees, to Joseph J. Tillinghast, who buys for occupancy. The property consists of a house, garage and about 3¾ acres of land, and is assessed for $23,000. The sale was made through the office of Meredith & Grew, 15 Congress street, Boston.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Burton st., 39, ward 25; John Kielty; frame locker.
South st., 1036, ward 23; Jno. T. Hosford, O. A. Thayer; frame dwelling.
Summer st., 80-95, ward 7; Jas. A. Lowell, tr.; alter store and offices.
Causeway st., 152, ward 8; Boston & Maine R. R.; alter store.
Causeway st., 163, ward 2; Thos. Butler & Co.; alter shop.
Commercial st., 166-168, ward 6; A. R. Whittier; fire mercantile.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Mary E. Field et al to Charles W. Rowell, Dartmouth and Montgomery sts.; q.; $1.
Charles W. Rowell to Mary Nichols et al., Dartmouth and Montgomery sts.; q.; $1.
Rufus B. Skinner to Giovanni Carbone, Cooper st. and Bartlett pl.; rel.; $1.
Nelia C. Simpson et al. est. to Daniel J. Kiley, Dix pl.; d.; $34,100.

Margaret Divoier et al. to Renton Whidden, Endicott et.; w.; $1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Mary McPherson to Morris Rosen, Dorchester and W. Ninth st.; q.; $1.
Arthur M. Graham to Peter McDonough et ux., Burrill pl.; w.; $1.
James A. Viteili to Daniel J. Connell, Earl st.; q.; $1.
Charles F. Donahoe et al. to J. Leo Donahoe, Sixth st.; q.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

Ellen S. Sweeney to Daniel J. Sweeney, Saratoga st.; q.; $1.
Catherine Gillis to Ellen C. Gallagher, Wordsworth st.; w.; $1.
Samuel Karon to Francesco Salerno, Saratoga st.; w.; $1.
Sophie F. W. Bronson to Timothy J. Foley, Collins and Bayswater st.; q.; $1.
Louis Shapiro to Stephen Miraklan, Saratoga st.; w.; $1.
Giuseppe Giovino Nicholetta Rigona, Cottage st.; d.; $1.

ROXBURY

Max Simons to George W. Timber, Windsor st.; q.; $1.
Louisa Gobron to Helen Gobron, Washington st.; q.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Maude S. Harker to Ida Kaplan, Browning av.; q.; $1.
William A. Plaisted to Hermine N. Bayentz, Helen st.; q.; $1.
Mary G. Richardson to Bessie Schuman, River st.; q.; $1.
Moody Land Trust to Mary A. Lamond, 2 lots; d.; $1.
Harriet A. Cook to Charles H. Donahue, Intervale pk.; w.; $1.
Hattie M. Wight to Mary Wright, Westville st.; q.; $1.
Ida Vaffee to Harry Palter, Kingsdale and Wales sts.; w.; $1.
Carrie W. Beal to Sadie F. Abrams et al., Intervale st.; q.; $1.
Bessie M. Clark to Patrick J. Mulry, Granville st.; w.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

Clayton L. Gilliland et al. to Frederick M. Gilliland, South st.; q.; $1.
Lannin Realty Co. to Charles J. McCarthy, Tower st.; d.; $1.

BRIGHTON

Nels J. Soderlund to Timothy D. O'Leary et al., Nonantum st.; q.; $1.

HYDE PARK

Edgar W. Hardy to George H. Evans, Rutledge rd.; q.; $1.
Marie M. Carlson to George H. Evans, Rutledge rd.; q.; $1.
Abby C. Howes to Jessie I. Kazar, Beacon st. and unnamed st.; w.; $1.

CHELSEA

Nathaniel L. Upham to Mary Goldman, Williams st., 3 lots; rel.; $1.
Morris Starobin to Reuben Blackman, Congress av.; q.; $1.
Hyman M. Rambach to Aaron P. Brest, Bellingham st.; q.; $1.

WINTHROP

Hattie F. Tracy to Henry T. Harris, River rd.; w.; $1.
Rose Gilman to Simon K. Greene, Shirley st., 4 lots; q.; $1.
Simon K. Greene to Rose Gilman, Coral av.; q.; $1.

REVERE

Point of Pines Trust to Bernard E. Grant, Revere Beach Reservation; d.; $1.
Point of Pines Trust to Katherine Grant, Revere Beach Reservation; d.; $1.
Ellen Magee to Margaret Sullivan, Shawmut st.; w.; $1.

SHIPPING NEWS

Receipts of fresh fish were light at the fish pier today and prices were about the same excepting steak cod, which jumped to 8 cents per pound. Only three vessels came in, all steamers. Arrivals: Steamer Billow, 21,500 pounds; steamer Wave, 18,800, and steamer Swell, 21,500. The Swell also had 2000 soles, 9000 scrod, 50 halibut; Wave 8000 soles 8000 scrod, 500 hake; Billow 2000 soles, 9000 scrod. A large shark, about 12 feet long, was also brought in by the Swell. It was captured by the chain hook over the stern in South channel. Dealers quoted prices per hundredweight today as follows: Steak cod, $8; market cod, $3; haddock, $2.50; pollock, $2.50; large hake, $3.75, and medium hake, $2.75.

One trip of swordfish was the arrival from that fleet at the fish pier today. The Helen Murley arrived with 19 swordfish from the Bay of Fundy. Dealers' prices were 11¼c per pound. Mackerel sent here from other ports sold today at 13½c on the fish pier.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: Nora Robinson, four barrels small fresh mackerel, five barrels bluback herring; Unknown, two barrels mackerel, 12 barrels bluebacks, and the following from Boston with fresh fish to salt or cure: Virginia, 20,000 pounds; Mary F. Sears, 80,000; Jorgina, 35,000; Mary P. Goulart, 75,000, and Hortense, 18,000.

Plentiful supply of fresh fish on local grounds continues according to statistics issued today. A total of 68 vessels with 2,682,480 pounds of fresh groundfish arrived at the fish pier for the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to only 52 vessels, with 2,135,800 pounds at T wharf for the corresponding period of 1913. Prices however, are not strikingly low.

More than three times as much fresh mackerel was brought to the fish pier during the past seven days than came in during the corresponding week of 1913, according to statistics issued today. Mackerel have been unusually plentiful all season, although the large fish have been very scarce. There were 1846 barrels of fresh mackerel on the Boston market during the past week compared to only 543 barrels for the same week of 1913 at T wharf. Fresh mackerel is in more demand this season than last, and less amount is being salted just at present, as there were only 167 barrels salt mackerel received this past week compared to 668 last season at this time.

Repairs have been completed to the 20-foot gasoline launch Alphfi owned by Arthur Coron, which recently took fire off Carson beach, Dorchester bay. The boat was beached and filled with water. Repairs were made and the boat is now in condition to run again.

Here on a vacation during which they are inspecting work along Boston's waterfront with great interest, Mrs. E. F. Cook, Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton, Mrs. W. E. Marsh, Miss Carrie Paul, Walter Marsh of the United States department of commerce, C. H. Hillegeist, and D. L. Maxwell of Washington, D. C., were among the most interested spectators at the arrival of the Arabic Thursday noon. They were piloted around the waterfront and to Commonwealth pier by H. C. Gawler, government radio inspector at this port.

Following vessels passed through the Cape Cod canal Aug. 31: Yachts Priscilla, Dodger, Emrose, Flirt and Valeda, power yawl Comanche and motorboat Ideal; Sept 1, yachts Tramp, Istar and Lyndonia, cabin cruiser Roy and motorboat Amta F.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Vera (Nor) Rynning, Port Antonio.

Str Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.

Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S.

Str Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk.

Str Persian, Hudgins, Philadelphia.

Str Bunker Hill, Holmes, New York.

Steamer Camden, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.

Steamer Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Steamer City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath, Me.

Steamer City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Savage, Michalski, Baltimore, towing barges Numbers Five, Eight and Twenty-seven.

Tug Walter A Luckenbach, Parks, Norfolk, towing barges R R Thomas and Frank Pendleton.

Cleared

Steamer City of Augusta, Borum, Savannah.

Steamer Juniata, James, Newport News and Baltimore.

Steamer Bunker Hill, Holmes, New York.

Steamer Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Steamer City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath.

Steamer Camden, Sawyer, Bangor.

Steamer Prince Arthur, Kinney, Yarmouth, N S.

Sailings

Strs Boston (Br) Yarmouth, N S; Juniata, Newport News and Baltimore; Bunker Hill, New York; Calvin Austin, St John, N B via Portland and Eastport.

Tgs Edwin L Pilsbury, twg bg Charles F Pritchard, Lynn; Neponset, Portland.

Strs Prince Arthur (Br) Yarmouth, N S; Leonatus (Br) Newport News.

Tgs Irvington, with bg No 767 for New York; Saco, Daniel Willard, Underciiffe, N J, with bgs Troy, Marion and Riverside

Schrs Mary Langdon, Rockport, Me; Nile, Lynn, in tow tg Ina.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Sept 4—Arrd, strs Powhatan, Providence; Suwanee, Jacksonville and Savannah.

NORFOLK, Sept 4—Arrd, strs Etonian, Galveston for London; Chester, New Orleans for Rotterdam; Uganda, Pensacola for London; Oscar II, Huelva.

NEWPORT NEWS, Sept 3—Sld, strs Lillie, Port Antonio; Jeanara, St Nazaire; Caucasian, New Orleans.

NORFOLK, Sept 3—Arrd, strs Norfolk, Providence and cleared for Boston, Bygland, Boston; Newton, do, and cleared on return; Middlesex, do, and cleared on return; George E Warren, Portland, and sailed for Fall River.

Clrd, strs Indrasamha, Olongapo and (cr) Cavite; Moldegaard, Para, Brazil; schrs Jacob M Haskell, Boston; Bessie Brown, New York.

Sld, strs Brattingsborg, Buenos Aires via St Lucia; Strinda, Piraeus, Greece; Dora Baltea, Savannah; Romera, Rio Janeiro; Zurichmoor, Philadelphia; M E Harper, Boston; schr Lucie Wheatley, New York.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3—Arrd, strs Wragby, Spezia; Malden, Boston.

Cld, strs Ontario, Boston; Tancred, Norfolk; Santa Catalina, New York; Alfred Dumois, Port Antonio; Taunton, do.

Sld, strs Chesapeake, New York; Sosua, Santa Marta; Frednes, Havana; King Edward, Alexandria; Haxby, Genoa; Oosterdyk, Havre; Salonica, Aalsund, f o Baldersby, Bordeaux; St Gothard, Port Limon; Jose de Larrinaga, New York.

Sld, 2, schr D. H. Rivers, Martinique.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me, Sept 3—Sld, schr Ira B. Ellems, New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3—Arrd, str Mohawk, New York, and sailed for Jacksonville; schrs Wm M Crichett, New York; Edwin G Farrar, do.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 3—Arrd, strs Ikala, Santos; City of Mexico, Veracruz; schr Estelle Krieger, Porto Rico.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 3—Arrd, str Katahdin, Boston via Charleston.

Sld, strs Berkshire, Philadelphia; Lenape, New York.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex Sept 2—Arrd str Louisiana, Bayonne.

Arrd, 3, str Florida, Providence; schr Kineo, Texas City.

Sld, 2 strs St Ninisn, Havana; 3, Louisiana, Havana.

PENSACOLA, Fla Sept 3—Clrd, str Glenroy, Port Natal.

PORT TAMPA, Fla Sept 3—Sld, str Olivette, Havana and Key West.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3—Arrd, strs Amelia, Port Antonio; Themis, Wabana; Vinland, New York; Oemulgee, do; Lexington, Jacksonville and Savannah; Quantico, Boston; J M Guffey, Port Arthur, with a barge.

Cld, strs Rockabill, Passages, Spain; Fife, Norfolk; Geo W Clyde, do; Pawnee, N Y; schr R W Hopkins, Jacksonville.

GEORGETOWN, S C, Sept. 3—Arrd, schrs Louis Bossert, LeBlanc, New York; John Bossert, Whittier, do; str Matilda Weems, Charleston and sailed for Baltimore.

Sld, str Cherokee, New York via Wilmington.

KEY WEST, Fla, Sept 3—Arrived, str Miami, Havana.

Sld, str Mascotte, Havana; sch James B Drake, Tampa.

MOBILE, Sept 3—Sld, strs Belize, Belize; Invergyle, Jamaica.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 3—Arrd, strs Aboukie, Puerto Padre; El Cid, New York. Cld, strs Norwegian, London; Raven, Puerto Barrios via Belize; Imperator, Frontera; Bellorado, St Nazaire via Norfolk; Langhelm, Marseiles via Pensacola; Northwestern, Matanzas. Sld from Port Eades 3, strs Ocean Prince, Bordeaux via Norfolk; Raithwaite, Bayonne via Newport News; Wyvisbrook, Progreso; Ellis, Port Limon via Swan Island; King George, Galveston; Norwegian, London; Marowyne, Puerto Barrios via Belize; Senator, Bluefields via Cape Gracios.

SAILORMEN HELD; MAY BE DEPORTED

Charged with being on American soil in violation of the United States immigration laws, seven sailors from steamships of belligerent nations—five Germans and two Austrians—have been taken into custody and probably will be deported unless their right to ramain is established. The men were taken before the United States commissioner and held, since no bail was offered.

The captains of the steamers from which the men landed are liable under the law to a fine of $1000 for each person landed in case evasion of the immigration rules is proved. Daniel A. Shea, district attorney, represents the government in the case. The names of the vessels are withheld.

RAIL DISSOLUTION DECREE DECIDED

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Gregory and the attorney for the New Haven railroad, determined Thursday details of the agreed decree for the peaceful dissolution of that system. Department officials are confident it will be signed today and submitted to the United States district court in New York within a few days.

The decree provides that the New Haven place the Boston & Maine, the Connecticut and Rhode Island trolley lines with trustees, who shall dispose of them in a specified period. The New Haven's retention of its steamship lines is left to the interstate commerce commission.

The New Haven railroad was represented by Moorfield Storey of Boston and Morgan J. O'Brien of New York.

BOURSE SETTLEMENT SMOOTH

VIENNA — Settlement day on the Vienna bourse passed without a single failure being announced

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

CABINETMAKER wanted to work restoring antique furniture; steady position to the right man; do not reply unless experienced. Address FRED W. RIED, Box 355, Windsor, Vt. 10

ERRAND BOY wanted in tailor store. M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington av., Boston. 7

WANTED—Man to care for horses, cows, furnace and sidewalks, in Fitchburg; in spring to be generally useful on farm in adjoining town; good references required. HENRY ALLISON, 37 Prospect st., Fitchburg, Mass. 7

WANTED—Experienced man and wife for general housework; references required. Call after 10 a. m. A. J. OREM, 79 Milk st., rm. 901, Boston. 8

WANTED—A young man in our entry room to sort goods and to make himself generally useful. JOHN R. AINSLEY & Co., 33 Harrison av., Boston. 10

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN as assistant shipper; prefer one with some experience and who can write plainly. JOHN R. AINSLEY & CO., 33 Harrison av., Boston. 10

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A WOMAN experienced in the sale of Children's Books for managerial position on a new book; salary and commission; references required. GEO. L. SHUMAN & CO., 22 Beacon st., Boston. 10

HOUSEKEEPER to care for modern apartment, prepare breakfast and dinner for two business women; one who would appreciate good home; apply by letter SOLATIA M. TAYLOR, 55 Magazine st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID wanted for general housework in family of four; neat, capable, experienced woman between 25 and 40; American or Canadian; carfares paid to applicants. MRS. JOHN A. MARSH, 56 Peter Parley rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 8

WANTED—Capable American woman as working housekeeper in family of three adults; good home and fair salary to right person. MISS A. C. HOWES, 136 Beacon st., Hyde Park, Mass. Tel. H. P. 181-W. 3

WANTED—Chamber girl; small country hotel, open all the year. WILLARD L. POTTER, Nauset Inn, Orleans, Mass. 3

WANTED—Competent and reliable American woman as assistant matron in institution for boys; $25 per month; references required. CONN. CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 60 Brown-Thomson bldg., Hartford, Conn. 5

WANTED—Young woman in the retail department of old established manufacturer to wait upon customers; must be well educated and neat in appearance; salary to begin $6 a week; promotion made as business is learned; position permanent with pleasant surroundings. CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. CO., 120 Boylston st., Boston. 5

WANTED—A reliable, refined woman to take care of a child afternoons. L. A. WISWELL, 4 Arborway ct., Forest Hills, Mass. 5

EDITORIAL VIEWS

SEATTLE SUN—If any men in Seattle still cling to old-fashioned ideas re-

Club Women Studies Practical

garding the programs of women's clubs, it is time they were bringing their information up to date. Women's clubs, of which there are more and larger, and which are immensely more active than ever before, are not as a rule these days devoting much of their time to figuring out the meaning of obscure passages in Browning or Emerson. They read those authors no doubt, but they read them for the light they are able to shed over modern life. At this time of year the clubs' officers are announcing the programs for the coming season's work. Synopses of these are published in the daily club column of the Sun. A perusal of them is recommended to any of the remaining ignorant mere men referred to above. The women are devoting themselves to finding out how the government is run, why prices are so high, what are the best methods of caring for babies, what the schools are doing, in what respects foreign countries possess methods and customs excelling our own, and similarly practical, modern information. Of course, in the meantime they are not forgetting the more esthetic and cultural fields also, but first and foremost their work calls for investigation and real thinking. There are a lot of Seattle's mere men who could profit by attending the season's meetings of one of these organizations.

RIVERSIDE (Cal.) PRESS—Vacation is not vacation for the 9000 students in

University Teaching by Mail

the University of California's correspondence courses. The 8000 who are taking the free correspondence courses in agriculture, the 1000 who are taking university extension courses in various subjects of university grade, have all been receiving as careful attention in the summer as throughout the rest of the year. Besides the 8000 actually being taught in agriculture, 2000 others are registered for courses soon to be begun. A course in dairy industry is offered for the first time. Among the university extension correspondence courses in which work is going ahead throughout the summer are English literature, English composition, shop arithmetic, commercial arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, calculus, political science, education, French, Italian, zoology, philosophy, music, stenography, typewriting, astronomy and business and commercial law. . . . Fifteen hundred have been enrolled in university extension classes during the year, a teacher coming weekly or oftener from the university to give direct teaching to groups of workers.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—In Andover, Mass., competent girl for general housework in family of two adults and two small children; no laundry. MRS. M. L. CHASE, 162 Bartlett rd., Winthrop Center, Mass.; tel. Winthrop 1008-W. 8

WANTED—Experienced general girl in family of 4; good cook; apply mornings. MRS. F. W. NORRIS, 156 Hancock st., Cambridge, Mass. 8

WANTED—Competent dressmaker or seamstress capable of waiting on customers, for ladies' tailor. A. JACOBS, 240 Huntington av., Boston. 8

WANTED, 10 experienced chocolate dippers. Apply W. D. QUIMBY & CO., 79 Portland st., Boston. 8

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; four in family; good wages; reference required. MRS. W. J. REID, 101 St. Paul st., Brookline, Mass. 10

WANTED—Experienced general girl in family of four; must be good cook; apply mornings. MRS. F. W. NORRIS, 156 Hancock st., Cambridge, Mass. 9

WANTED at once, a working housekeeper in a small family; home privileges. Apply to MISS M. I. VINTON, 250 Howard st., Melrose, Mass. 9

WANTED—A middle-aged lady for general housework (two small children); German lady preferred. Apply to MRS. WALTHER, Cedar av. (leave car at Park av.), Arlington Heights, Mass. 10

WILL GIVE WAGES AND GOOD HOME to man or strong boy who is willing to assist in farm work; must be honest and strictly temperate. THEODORE STEVENS, Guilford, Conn. 9

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted to take full charge of family of three grown girls; one with knowledge of French or German preferred; homelike place; answer by mail only. ROBERT PFLEQHAAR, 50 Regent circle, Brookline, Mass. 9

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted in family with one child; good home and moderate wages to the right party. CHARLES W. MOULTON, 877 Highland av., Needham, Mass.; tel. Needham 426-W. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN (20), have been employed as paymaster in paper mill; will take any position that presents itself. MORGAN H. PLUMMER, Potomska Farm, Dartmouth, Mass. 7

ATTENDANT—Young man (25), experienced and references, desires situation; will travel if necessary; temperate and good habits. E. J. MILLER, Marion av., Plantsville, Conn. 8

BOOKKEEPER desires position with individual, firm or corporation where ability and integrity is appreciated; is also stenographer and typist and A1 all-round office man; over 5 years' experience in large corporations; possesses certificate from University of Cambridge, Eng., and an up-to-date commercial training. J. M. BINNS, 91 Park View rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 5

BOOKKEEPER, 36, with accountant's and office manager's experience; wide experience in modern accounting and costs; best of references; reasonable salary. WILLIAM; C. ROYAL, 15 Summit st., West Somerville, Mass. 10

BUTLER, houseworker, general work of any kind wanted by strong, willing man; well recommended. ANDREW WALL, 374 Northampton st., Boston. 10

BUTLER—Young colored man, very neat and reliable, wants situation, or would do housecleaning; well recommended; wife would do light housecleaning. JEROME WEBB, 1 Concord pl., Boston. 7

CARETAKER OR WATCHMAN situation wanted by middle-aged man; would do light work; small pay; good appearance; large experience. Address F. KENDALL, General Delivery, P. O. Boston. 10

CHAUFFEUR, single, at present employed, wishes to make change; references from present employer; careful driver; willing to go anywhere; garage experience. JOHN P. ANASTOS, 41 W. Baltimore st., Lynn, Mass. 10

CHAUFFEUR—Young man (27), temperate, honest and reliable, desires position with private family; best of references. CHAS. L. BROWN, 134 Boxford st., Lawrence, Mass. 5

CHAUFFEUR, Italian, no English, wants position; thoroughly experienced mechanic and acquainted with Fiat and Bianchi cars; will furnish bank and business references. D' ERRICO ALPHONSO, 9 Anderson st., Boston. 5

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; English; excellent references; will go anywhere; 4 years' experience; strictly temperate. E. J. EDMONDS, 91 Mass. av.; Boston. 7

CHAUFFEUR, colored, single, two years' experience, wants position with private family; careful driver; temperate and good habits. EDDIE CAMPBELL, 223 Western av., Cambridge, Mass. 7

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; experienced; 5 years' references; willing to accommodate by hour, day, week or month; will go anywhere; private family preferred. WM. J. TAYLOR, 87 Franklin st., Allston, Mass. 8

COACHMAN or teamster—Position desired by married man, thoroughly acquainted with horses and city; A1 references; would go anywhere. CHESTER A. WILDER, 6 Dwight st., Boston. 10

COLLEGE STUDENT, working way, desires position as night elevator operator; 3 years' experience in Back Bay apartment hotel; excellent references. A. S. MACMILLAN, 160 W. Canton st., Boston. 3

COOK, VALET OR BUTLER—Young colored man desires position in private family or bachelor's apartment; best of references. GEO. F. MARSHALL, 63 Williams st., Roxbury, Mass. 7

CORRESPONDENT, office manager or assistant, or care of an estate; experienced man desires position; best references. M. W. REED, P. O. Box 3563 Boston. 10

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by young man. PANOS MARDIROSIAN, 28 Kneeland st., Boston. 9

GENERAL WORK—Young man, Scotch, wants situation; steady and willing to oblige. JOHN M. GILLAN, 46 Waters av., West Everett, Mass. 8

JANITOR—Experienced and well recommended man wants situation; apartment, office or institutional building; steam and general repairs. A. B. LIVINGSTONE, Fessenden School, W. Newton, Mass. 3

MAN AND WIFE with 3 children desire janitor work together in return for rent; references. IRVING MOORE, 104 E. Canton st., Boston. 7

PATTERN-MAKER, 23 years' experience in bridge, structural, rolling mills, engine and general machinery work; best of references. ARCHIE HOYLE, 157 Tenney st., Methuen, Mass. 5

PATTERN MAKER with 30 years' experience wants position; wages secondary; experience with large N. Y. manufacturers; will go anywhere. JOHN LAURIE, 63 Warrenton st., Boston. 8

PORTER (colored) would like a position in the city; good references, reasonable wages. S. ROBERTS, 172 Northampton st., Boston. 3

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PORTER or elevator man—Young colored man wants situation in office building or apartment house; references. WM. A. LINDE, 611 Shawmut av., Boston. 9

WANTED—Situation as timekeeper, stock receiver, factory or contracting firm; experienced on payrolls, etc.; only those looking for temperate, reliable man need apply; any part of States. FRED A. WORMELL, Box 174, Station A, Boston. 3

WANTED—By American couple (35) position as caretaker on gentleman's estate in Mass.; wife good cook and laundress; man general outside and inside work; best references. FRANK S. GALLETLY, 110 Cambridge st., Boston. 5

WANTED by a steady, reliable man, position in a grocery store or delivery team; 10 years' experience. EDWARD J. BROTZ, Chelmsford Center, Mass., Box 51. 5

WANTED—Position of trust by man (50) with family; 24 years with large mfg. company, silversmiths, at clerical work and charge of stock vault; good references. WILLIAM C. SPALDING, 252 High st., Newburyport, Mass. 7

YOUNG MAN (19), good worker, well bred, excellent family, best references, desires farm, florist or out-of-door work. E. A. ROSCOE, 15 Highland av., Waverley, Mass. Tel. Belmont 382-W. 5

YOUNG MAN, strictly honest, 18, would like a position of some kind in or near Boston; steady work wanted; first-class references. REINALD H. HARRIS, 14 James st., Boston. 5

YOUNG MAN, 23, English, married, wants situation on estate, farm, or anything that will give a foothold; good references. FRED TIRRELL, Cohasset, Mass. 9

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMPANIST—A young lady wishes position for day work; with vocal teacher preferred. H. LOUISE DALY, Lynnfield Center, Mass., Box D. 8

AMERICAN GIRL desires position in a refined home as companion-helper. M. HOWE, 225 Webster st., Needham Heights, Mass. 5

ATTENDANT-COMPANION — Middle-aged American desires position with lady; city or country; best references. MISS J. M. THOMPSON, Glastonbury, Conn.; R. F. D.; phone 82. 5

CASHIER OR ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography; position desired by young lady with excellent references; thoroughly familiar with the coal business. MISS STELLA G. BISHOP, 23 Tremont st., Malden, Mass. 3

CHAMBERWORK or general housework in small family wanted by neat colored girl; references. GRACE BALL, 50 Holyoke st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 7298-M. 9

COMPANION or housekeeper — Refined American woman desires position in small family, near Boston. ALIDA A. BAXTER, 68 Yeaman st., Revere, Mass. 3

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER— Refined middle-aged woman wants position with one adult in Boston. LAURA A. SPINNEY, 121 St. Stephen st., Boston. 7

COOK—A woman with hotel experience desires position as pastry cook in the city; best of references. MRS. JESSIE DOCKRELL, 20 Common st., Boston. 7

CORRESPONDENT wants position with mail order house where ability and experience will count; will furnish Oliver typewriter. A. M. HARWOOD, 23 Bromfield st., Boston. Phone Main 3110. 9

DRESSMAKER—Competent, reliable colored southern woman wants work by the day; understands all patterns; moderate price. ISABELLE BLACK, 612A Shawmut av., Boston. Tel. Rox. 1696-M. 9

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day, or will work with a dressmaker. MRS. L. MERLEY, 69 Walker st., Newtonville, Mass. 3

DRESSMAKER, experienced, will go out by the day. MISS A. SCHWENDEMAN, 22 Arklow st., Roxbury, Mass. 9

DRESSMAKER, experienced and reliable, wants work by the day. MARY K. KNOX, 9 Blackwood st., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 3051-R. 3

DRESSMAKER—Good general worker would like position with dressmaker or as skirt fitter in good establishment, or engagements by the day; understands cutting, fitting, remodeling. MRS. A. ROLAND, 25 Rowell st., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. Dor. 3515-M. 5

GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family desired by colored girl. L. PETERS, 40 Newcomb st., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, desires position in small family; best of refs. given or required. MRS. J. A. CLIFFORD, 131 Spring st., Portland, Me.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman desires position caring for lady or any position of trust. MRS. LIZZIE S. White, 207 Bloomingdale rd., Worcester, Mass. 5

HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired in a small family by a middle-aged woman. Address MRS. MARY FEARING, Riverhurst, Billerica, Mass. 9

HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired by middle-aged lady as housekeeper for one person; references exchanged. MRS. L. PICKERING, 266 Summer st., West Somerville, Mass 5

HOUSEKEEPER or companion; reliable, experienced, middle-aged N. E. woman; apartment with business people preferred. FLORENCE W. DAVIS, Y. W. C. A., Cambridge, Mass. 7

LAUNDRESS wants work, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; excellent on fine work, silk and wool especially; vicinity of Newton and Chestnut Hill preferred. H. DOYLE, 9 Milton av., Dorchester, Mass. 8

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired by middle-aged woman of refinement, with adult person; competent manager and homemaker. Apply by letter only, M. S. BARKER, 341 Winthrop st., Taunton, Mass. 3

RELIABLE WOMAN (colored) would like cleaning or dishwashing daily, except Sundays, from 8 to 2. ELIZA BRITTON, 15 Village st., Boston. 7

SECOND MAID or chambermaid, seamstress—Young woman wants situation in a private family; well recommended. L. CULLEN, 8 Pleasant st., Stoneham, Mass. 5

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, capable and experienced, desires position. MARGARET J. BARRY, 189 I st., South Boston. 10

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires permanent position; can handle almost any line of business; well recommended; will start on moderate salary to show ability. MISS LEONA S. ZIVE, care Seidenger, cor. Spring and Chambers sts., Boston. 10

SUPERVISOR OF DRAWING and domestic science desires position in graded school; references. MISS F. J. MOORE, 10 School st., New Britain, Conn. 3

TEACHER—College graduate, 4½ years' experience, desires position in private school. Address M. B. HENDERSON, Falmouth Heights, Mass. 3

TEACHER, specialist in English with practical commercial experience, desires position in office of educational or publishing firm near Boston. D. E. LUCE, 218 Revere parkway, Chelsea, Mass. 5

Late Financial and Investment News

STEEL EXPORTS IMPROVEMENT NOW IN SIGHT

United States Steel Corporation's Usual Normal Balance Abroad of $100,000,000 a Year May Aid Exchange Problem

COUNTRIES' STANDINGS

NEW YORK—The export trade in steel continues almost at a standstill, but an improvement is in sight. This is one of the reasons for the decreased mill operations. It is realized that big gains cannot be made in the near future, and that it will require months to bring shipments back to where they were before war was declared. European buying is not expected to develop until confidence has been at least partly restored.

United States Steel, in normal periods, has an export balance of close to $100,000,000 a year, and outside countries are continually in its debt for many millions. This balance of trade may help much in solving the tangled foreign exchange situation.

Including all classes of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, with the exception of electrical apparatus, this country has led the world over the last decade, in increased exports.

In 1903, the United Kingdom was first in exports, Germany second and the United States third. In the last few years Germany has forged to the front with the United Kingdom second.

Exports of iron and steel, including agricultural instruments, but excluding electrical machinery and apparatus and ships sold abroad, from the United Kingdom increased from $265,000,000 in 1903 to $467,000,000 in 1913, or 75 per cent. In the same period Germany increased from $202,000,000 to $484,000,000, or 140 per cent. The United States made the remarkable gain of 182 per cent from $117,000,000 to $330,000,000, due largely to the help of the Steel Corporation.

The United States for 10 years past has been steadily gaining on Germany and Great Britain, and by taking advantage of the opportunities presented by the European war, can make much more rapid strides over the next two or three years. While the war has greatly hampered shipping, still, unlike Germany and Great Britain, the United States is now about the only free market in the world. Less than 15 per cent of the iron and steel production of this country is available for export.

Last year the United States produced more steel than Germany, the United Kingdom and France combined, as the following table will show, in tons (000 omitted):

	U. S.	Ger.	G. Brit.	Fr'ce
1913	31,303	18,645	7,780	4,561
1912	31,351	17,024	6,903	4,333
1911	23,676	14,778	6,565	3,775
1910	26,095	13,479	6,470	3,578

In pig iron production, the United States was far in the lead last year, as the following table shows in tons (000 omitted):

	U. S.	Ger.	G. Brit.	Fr'ce
1913	30,966	18,982	10,482	5,226
1912	29,727	17,582	8,751	4,780
1911	23,650	15,324	9,526	4,398
1910	27,304	14,556	10,012	3,973

It is the opinion of the steel trade that European steel production will not reach the 1913 total for many years to come.

The mills and furnaces of the United States have never operated to full capacity. It has been estimated that this country has a capacity of between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons of steel annually, so that in case of a deficit abroad the United States would be in a position to supply a large percentage of the surplus foreign consumption.

DRY GOODS TRADE ADJUSTING ITSELF

CHICAGO—The John V. Farwell Company says: "The wholesale dry goods business is as rapidly as possible adjusting itself to conditions occasioned by the scarcity of desirable merchandise in wool dress goods and other imported lines."

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the Boston clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances today compare:

	1914	1913
Exchanges	$17,519,503	$23,763,228
Balances	$695,166	$1,778,883

The United States sub-treasury credit balance is $38,456.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Saturday fair; moderate west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight; moderate west winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ..... 68 | 12 noon 77

Average in Boston yesterday, 86¾.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	64	New York	68
Buffalo	56	Philadelphia	72
Chicago	56	Pittsburgh	60
Denver	58	Portland, Me	54
Des Moines	62	San Francisco	54
Jacksonville	78	St. Louis	64
Kansas City	62	Washington	68
Nantucket	70		

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 5:11 | High water,
Sun sets ..... 6:15 | 11:18 a.m., 11:34 p.m.
Length of day..13:04

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:45 P. M.

PITTSBURGH BANK CIRCULAR CALLS CITY FORTUNATE

As a Rule, It Is Said, Chief Industries Are Well Financed and Are Not Over-Expanded

Writing of conditions in Pittsburgh, the People's National Bank of that city, in its September circular, says: "The Pittsburgh district is fortunate in several respects. Not the least of these is the fact that some of its chief industrial plants are efficient units in the Steel Corporation, whose present head is generally credited with being the most experienced and successful authority on foreign trade development in this country, and whose financial management ranks second to none in resourcefulness. But of more importance is the fact that nature has been especially bountiful to this district—if this were not so, the greatest industrial center in the world would not have been developed in western Pennsylvania.

"These natural advantages have been supplemented by transportation facilities which carry a greater annual tonnage than any city in the world. As a rule, the chief industries of the district are well financed, and they are not over-expanded. While there are certain raw products of foreign origin that are largely utilized in the diversified manufactures of the district, the supply is only temporarily interrupted. If the interruption should threaten to be prolonged there is little doubt that new sources will be found—in South America, perhaps, which has been brought nearer through the opening of the Panama canal, which took place formally during the month."

DIVIDENDS

The United Traction & Electric Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Oct. 1.

The Celluloid Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Union Carbide Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

The directors of Guggenheim Exploration Company have postponed dividend action until next Wednesday because of lack of a quorum.

The Columbus Gas & Fuel Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The directors of the Waltham (Mass.) Trust Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24, 1914.

The National Brick Company has passed the dividend on its $2,000,000 stock. The company has been paying quarterly dividends at the rate of 5 per cent a year.

The directors of the Norfolk & Western road have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 19 to stock of record Oct. 31.

The Duluth Superior Traction Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on both the preferred and common stocks, payable Oct 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The American Car & Foundry Company has declared its usual quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock and one half of 1 per cent on the common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, Sept. 11.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1. The common dividend represents an advance in the rate from 10 to 12 per cent a year.

FLOUR OUTPUT LARGER

MINNEAPOLIS—The Northwestern Miller reports the flour output at the three northwestern milling points, figures in barrels, as follows:

	Last wk	Prev wk	Last yr
Minneapolis	446,575	402,250	239,165
Duluth	35,835	20,265	22,800
Milwaukee	19,000	14,508	16,870
Totals	501,410	446,023	428,835

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.

Earnings of the Georgia Railway & Power Company for July and the seven months ended July 31, last, compare as follows:

	1914	1913	Increase
July gross	$515,191	$432,714	$82,476
Net	233,852	201,262	32,590
7 mos gross	3,612,957	3,182,005	430,332
Net	1,757,801	1,548,795	209,066

COPPER EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Copper exports for the week ending Sept. 3 compare with the corresponding week of the previous year as follows:

	Tons	Dec.
Week ended Sept 3	3,798	1,516
Month to date	1,283	2,280
From Jan 1	270,451	*22,609

*Increase.

CHICAGOANS OPTIMISTIC

CHICAGO—Newspapers here have optimistic interviews with President Hoiden of the Burlington road, and President Dawes of the Central Trust Company.

COTTON IMPORTS AT LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL—Cotton imports 1700 bales, all American. Spot, unchanged.

Receipts of wheat for three days 571,000 centals, all American. There were no receipts of corn.

FISCAL YEAR OF FERTILIZER CO. SATISFACTORY

Virginia-Carolina Chemical's Report of Operations Says Substantial Increase in Business for Period Was Enjoyed

BORROWINGS LARGER

NEW YORK—At annual meeting of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company report of directors said in part:

"The fiscal year which closed May 31 was satisfactory in many particulars, showing a material increase in business in all proprietary brand goods.

"While net profits are better than for past three years, still that main feature is not as satisfactory as we had expected up to February. After the shipping season became very active in March there developed a disposition in the general trade to make much heavier discounts than anticipated, as there was a large demand for commercial fertilizers in territory which the bulk of our fertilizer business is done, and this section, with few exceptions, was in good condition and demand larger than for several years.

"The increased business and high cost of materials caused the company to have to borrow more largely than usual, and high rates for money made our payments on interest account materially heavier than previous year. This likewise influenced net profit account considerably. At close of the year, even with largely increased business, the company showed bills payable $123,500 less than last year, cash in bank $403,808 more, increase in the general reserve $201,212, and increase in inventory $79,039.

"Quick assets have been materially improved by this year's operations, and what investments were made were largely purchase of stock heretofore subscribed for in phosphate rock properties.

"Southern Cotton Oil Company has had a gratifying year. Earnings have been reasonable, and probably the most satisfactory feature is the increased consumption of Southern Cotton Oil Company's proprietary brands of oils and lard compound. The item in financial statement of surplus adjustments, amounting to more than $234,000, is caused entirely by Southern Cotton Oil Company's selling property bought many years ago that it cannot now operate profitably.

"The potash company, operating mines in Germany, in which your company is largely interested, shows a slight increase in profits over previous years, but as it is developing other mines, we felt it wise that it pay no dividends, but use its profits for further development in mining shafts which it is now getting into operation. Therefore, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has received no dividend from that company this fiscal year.

"The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's total turn-over in the fertilizer business amounted to $22,486,838.

"The turn-over of Charleston, S. C., Mining & Manufacturing Company, of which Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company owns all stock, amounted to $1,478,443. Total turn-over for Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and interests directly operated was $23,965,282.

"Southern Cotton Oil Company's total turn-over was $36,817,825. Aggregate of all the companies amounted to $60,863,107. This does not include Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's interests in potash mine in Germany, nor Southern Cotton Oil Company interest in oil refining companies in Germany."

FINANCIAL NOTES

On Aug. 31, net dept of Canada was $332,061,000, an increase of $33,311,000 in the year.

Kansas is planning to increase its wheat acreage from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 next year.

The Bank of England now has $22,500,000 more gold than last year. It has received $100,000,000 gold since war started.

New York bankers believe the Bank of France has deposited among its provincial branches the $950,000,000 cash in its vaults.

New York fur merchants are endeavoring to have fur auctions held in that city, as auctions cannot be held in London at present.

Pennsylvania Steel Company and other steel companies have put in bids for 30,000 tons of steel rails for state railways of Victoria, Australia.

The Imperial Bank of Berlin has begun output of one and two mark bank notes to satisfy need for small change. Output of silver coin has been augmented notably.

Call money is so plentiful in London that it is almost unlendable at 2 per cent due to a large release of funds from Bank of England and the contraction of trade.

It is said that Albert H. Wiggin and Benjamin Strong Jr., representing New York clearing house, will propose formation of a gold pool to provide $200,000,000 to pay debts of this country abroad. Of this amount $30,000,000 would be furnished by the government.

Members of London metal exchange, with a view to expediting resumption of business, are submitting a financial statement of their position in copper, tin and iron to secretary. Official dealings in the meantime are permitted for squaring outstanding contracts.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Fort Gaines, Port Antonio, 17,394 stems bananas, 200 bags cocoanuts.

Str Gloucester, Norfolk, 545 bbls sweet potatoes, 25 bags peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples, 1062 bbls 198 bxs; cranberries, 92 bbls; berries, 618 cts; peaches, 11,548 pkgs; watermelons, 1 car; cantaloupes, 16 cars; grapefruit, 2 bxs; lemons, 1123 bxs; bananas, 35,209 stems; cocoanuts, 400 bags; California fruit, 19 cars; grapes, 15,952 bskts 2568 carriers; peanuts, 195 bags; potatoes, 26,223 bu; sweet potatoes, 1337 bbls; onions, 171 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 753 pkgs; last year, 1814 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Spcial short patents, $7.15@7.50; spring patents, $6.50@7; winter patents, $5:80@6:35; winter straights, $5.60@5.80; winter clears, $5.15@5.60; spring clears, in sacks, $5.25@5.75; Kansas patents, in sacks, $5.80@6.35.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $27.25@27.75; winter bran, $27.25@27.75; middlings, $29@31; mixed feed, $29@32; red dog, $34.50; cottonseed meal, $29.25@32; linseed meal, $33.50@34.50.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 95c; No. 3 yellow 94½c; ship. all rail, No. 2 yellow, 94@94½c; No. 3 yellow 93@93½c; lake and rail, No. 2 yellow, 93@93½c; No. 3 yellow, 92½@93c.

Oats—All new, spot, No. 1 clipped white 61c; No. 2 clipped white, 60c; No. 3 clipped, 59c; for ship fancy, 40 lbs, 60½@61c; fancy, 38 lbs, 60@60½c; regular, 38 lbs, 59@59½c; regular, 36 lbs, 58½@59c.

Cornmeal—Granulated, $4.85 per bbl; bag meal, $1.80@1.82 per bbl; cracked corn, $1.82@1.84; bolted meal, $4.80.

Hay—New, choice, $24; No. 1 grade, $23; No. 2 grade, $21.50@22; No. 3 grade, $17.50@18.50; stock, $16@17.

Straw—Rye, $16.50@17; oats, $10@11.

Beans—Car lots, pea, $3@3.15 per bu; medium, $3.25; yellow eyes, $4.25; red kidney, old, $3@3.50; new, $4@4.25; California small white, $4@4.10; foreign pea beans, $3@3.10; Scotch green peas, $2.75; lima beans, 8½c lb.

Lard—Raw leaf, 13¾c; rendered leaf, 13⅛c; pure, 12⅝c.

Butter—Northern creamery, extra, 32½@33c; western creamery, extra, 32@33c; western first, 29@31c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 37@38c; eastern extra, 35@36c; western extra, 31@32c; eastern prime first, 28@29c; western first, 25@26c.

Fruit—Peaches, $1.50@2.00 per 6-basket carrier, 50@85c per basket; grapes, Delaware, 75c per eight-basket carrier; Moore's early, 65@75c; small baskets, 9@12c, cantaloupes, $1@1.75 crate, watermelons, 8@20c each; blueberries, 8@14c box; California oranges, $2.50@4.25 box; grapefruit, $2@2.50; plums, York state, 8-lb basket, 18@25c; cranberries, $2@2.50 crate.

Apples—Williams, $1.75@2.50 bbl; Gravensteins, $2@2.50; Astrachans, $1.50@2.50; Duchess, $1.50@2.50; Pippins, $1.50@1.75; sweet, $1@2; bu bxs, 50@75c; fancy, $1@1.25.

Onions—Spanish, $3 per case; native, per bu box, 65c; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, $1@1.15.

Potatoes—New potatoes, $1.25@1.35 per 2-bu bag; sweet potatoes, new, $2.75@3.25 bbl.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company quotes granulated and fine as a basis, 7.25c for 100-bbl lots and 7.40c for 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote 7.55c for bbl lots.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The New York naval market was irregular Thursday. Prices were nominal, and business was transacted mostly on a spot basis. There is no noticeable demand for spirits, and the majority of buyers are purchasing merely to take advantage of the reduced prices. Spirits are quoted on a nominal basis of from 41½ to 42 cents per gallon ex-dock and 42@42½ cents per gallon ex-yard.

Rosin—The rosin market was in a somewhat uncertain condition Thursday. Prices were irregular, some dealers selling lower than others in order to obtain ready cash. Owing to these irregularities dealers find it rather difficult to fix standard price for rosin as a basis for realizing a 75 per cent value for warehouse certificates.

Prices as given by the New York Commercial are for graded rosins in yard. Figures at right are based on official prices quoted at Savannah while those at left are nominal prices realized on New York sales:

Graded B.	3.60	3.90	I	3.80 3.95
D	3.70	3.92½	K	4.40 4.65
E	3.75	3.95	M	4.75 5.00
F	3.75	3.95	N	5.50 6.50
G	3.75	3.95	WG	6.05 6.75
H	3.90	3.95	WW	6.20 6.85

Tar and Pitch—These branches of naval stores were practically at a standstill Thursday, partly due to the dullness of the trade, which is in evidence at this season, and also to the European disturbance. Tar, kiln burned and retort, was quoted at $6.50@7 per barrel. Prices on pitch were $3.50@3.75 per barrel for North Carolina pine grade and $4.25@4.50 per barrel for finest grades.

SAVANNAH—Thursday's market: Spirits nominal at 45½c. No sales, receipts 552, exports 453, stock 29,548. Rosins nominal. No sales, receipts 962, exports 2400, stock 112,110. Prices: WW $6.35, WG $6.25, N $6, M $4.50, K $4.15, I $3.55, H $3.55, G $3.55, F $3.55, E $3.55, D $3.52½, B $3.50.

ROADS IN WEST HAVE NOT HAD USUAL PROFITS

Ordinary Results of Big Crops Have Been Reversed on Account of the Restriction on Shipping of Grain

GROSS EARNINGS OFF

NEW YORK—In a wonderful winter wheat crop year and with every prospect of heavy yields in other staples, the European war has brought about the reverse of results that usually follow such prospects.

Ordinarily when crop prospects are as promising as they have been this year, general business throughout the crop district receives a tremendous stimulus. Merchants buy heavily against time when farmers will be in funds and farmers make extensive purchases against the time when the crops will be harvested and sold. Railroads inevitably feel the benefit of this stimulus except under creation of abnormal conditions such as have been brought about by the war and the subsequent embargoes placed on exports of grain and other commodities.

Railroads in the West, therefore, have not reaped their usual benefit from the promising crops this year. With only one exception those railroads operating west of the Mississippi report decreases in gross revenues to the third week of August. The Minneapolis & St. Louis, moreover, reports an increase of 3.9 per cent as compared with the seven weeks of 1913. All other roads show decreases ranging from less than 1 per cent to over 13 per cent as follows:

	1914	Decrease	%
Chic Gt West	$1,982,436	$135,241	6.40
Chic & Alton	2,201,938	139,221	5.90
Colo & South	1,834,401	284,484	13.40
Minn & St Louis	1,384,279	*52,195	3.90
Missouri Pacific	8,081,162	123,635	1.4
Mo, Kans & Texas	4,435,469	155,880	3.40
St Lo Southwest	1,582,000	212,000	11.80
Texas & Pacific	2,351,994	4,454	0.19
Tol, St L & W	699,272	19,708	2.74
Western Pacific	906,700	138,000	13.20

*Increase.

It is largely theory to assert that the crops are there to be moved and will have to be moved some time. To a certain extent this is true, and when embargoes on shipments are lifted the movement will continue under more or less normal conditions, but it is not unlikely that large quantities of cereals, cotton, etc., will not only move promptly, but much of it will never move at all. In the meantime heavy storage charges are piling up against the crop, and interest on money advances will have to be met.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today 5568 tbs 2230 bxs 293,572 lbs butter, 1577 bxs cheese, 2537 cs eggs; 1913, 4289 tbs 840 bxs 241,451 lbs butter, 1156 bxs cheese, 3010 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 5305 pkgs butter, 1519 bxs cheese, 8267 cs eggs; 1913, 8451 pkgs butter, 1384 bxs cheese, 15,752 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5—Egg market lower at 18@21c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—Butter market steady; extras 30c, extra 1sts 28½@29½c, 1sts 26@27½c, package stock 21½@22½c; receipts 5343 pkgs. Egg market steady; 1sts 21½@22½c, ordinary 1sts 20@21c; receipts 6343 cs.

FRISCO EXCHANGE LIMITS PRICES

SAN FRANCISCO—The executive committee of the San Francisco stock and bond exchange rules that there can be no more transactions in Pacific Gas preferred below 80, the previous minimum having been fixed at 79. The stock sold last week at 79, the common at 37½.

Southern Nevada mining shares are more buoyant than at any time since the exchanged reopened. Buying orders from eastern investors have appeared in Tonopah and Goldfield.

A BETTER WASTE BASKET
IS FOUND IN THE
DIAMOND FIBRE WASTE BASKET
NO DIRT CAN SIFT THROUGH to rug or floor, and for combined Durability, Cleanliness and Economy they are unexcelled. Valuable for Office, Hotel or Home. Furnished in olive, walnut, brown, dark green, blue, maroon, black, granite and red. Standard size 14 in. high. From Your Dealer, or $1.60 by Parcel Post.
IT IS EASY FOR THE DEALER to see the superior advantages of Diamond Fibre Waste Baskets and to make them known to customers. Quantity prices and discounts to dealers on application.
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY, Bridgeport, Pa.
BOSTON OFFICE 122 MILK STREET

POSTAL SAVINGS BUSINESS AT THE BOSTON OFFICE

Postmaster Mansfield announces that the postal savings business at the Boston postoffice for August showed 1794 new accounts, with deposits for the month amounting to $199,402 and payments of $84,405.

Statistics for past two months compare as follows:

	August	July	Increase
No of new accounts	1,794	1,193	601
Deposits	$199,402	$133,288	$66,114
Withdr'ls	84,405	111,758	*27,353

*Decrease.

Since the outbreak of the European war deposits have increased and withdrawals have decreased compared with month prior to war.

Since the inauguration of the postal savings system, August 1, 1911, 38,646 accounts have been opened, with deposits of $3,515,622, and payments of $2,246,321.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	1.16	1.21	1.16	1.20⅝
Dec	1.19⅜	1.24¾	1.19	1.23⅝
May	1.26	1.31¼	1.25½	1.30¼
Corn—				
Sept	.81½	.82⅞	.81½	.82⅝
Dec	.75⅝	.77¼	.74⅞	.76⅝b
May	.77⅞	.79⅜	.77⅝	.79¼b
Oats—				
Sept	.50	.51	.49	.51
Dec	.53¾	.54⅝	.53⅜	.54½b
May	.56½	.57⅞	.56¼	.57⅝
Pork—				
Sept	....	23.15	23.45	....
Jan	22.45	....	....	22.97
Lard—				
Sept	10.07	10.15	10.07	10.15
Oct	10.15	10.27	10.15	10.25
Jan	10.80	11.00	10.77	11.00

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—About four cents a bushel was added to wheat values during the morning session. The rise was gradual. Sentiment was bullish on account of buying by cash houses and the claims of a large flour business in the Northwest. Mills were said to be buying round lots of wheat in the country. Farmers have been selling again at the big advance, but the hedge pressure lacks volume. Speculators bought and sold. There is practically no bear aggressiveness, as feeling for the top has proved very expensive. The mining of the Dardanelles, preventing Russian shipments, was more generally commented upon, as was the prospects of a small rye crop in Europe next season, which should result in an augmented demand for wheat flour. It is understood that aliens are buying wheat, in many cases regardless of the price.

Corn—Worked up more than a cent a bushel to new high levels. The excitement in wheat was the dominant influence. Light country offerings had effect. There was speculative demand based on claims that with wheat very high, and oats in great demand, there would be no substitute for corn. Lecount places the yield at 2,640,000,000 bushels against 2,446,000,000 last year.

Oats—A cent higher, reaching the best season prices on speculative demand. Country offerings were well taken. Some of the eastern interests express the belief that export business was larger than heretofore but others contradict these statements.

(By the United Press)

CHICAGO—Wheat jumped four to five cents in the forenoon session on the board of trade today, again smashing all previous high marks of the war crisis. Noon prices were: September 1.19⅜; December 1.22½ and May 1.29⅜.

News that all governments abroad are making great efforts to secure breadstuffs set the wheat pit in another whirl of buying excitement today. The Turkish ambassador's statement from Washington did not allay the apprehension that Turkey will become involved in the war.

News that Chicago houses had bought 500,000 bushels of Nebraska wheat for immediate delivery had not the slightest effect in checking the advance.

SUGAR MARKET UNCHANGED

NEW YORK—The domestic refined sugar and spot raw markets are unchanged.

CALIFORNIA HAS LARGE AMOUNTS OF PRODUCTS TO SHIP

Canners Book Largest Volume of Exports Sales in History of Industry—Go Forward Soon

SAN FRANCISCO—The American National bank of this city in its monthly circular points out how the European war affects exports of California's products:

The temporary stoppage of all facilities for foreign shipment has wrought some confusion in the local markets. Thousands of tons of grain are in warehouses or on the docks, or being loaded into steamers for shipment to the British Isles. A few cargoes have gone forward, mostly in Danish or Norwegian vessels, and several British steamers are expected to depart soon, the war risk having been guaranteed by the British government. What is true of barley and wheat is also true of canned fruits and vegetables. Canners had booked the largest volume of export sales in the history of the industry in California, mainly to British purchasers. These goods are highly desired, and it will be but a short time before the way is open for resumption of shipments.

In dried fruits, except raisins, the situation is less satisfactory. Dried apricots and prunes are sold largely in Germany, and it is not expected that large shipments will be wanted in this quarter, even if means of transportation were at hand. This will necessitate finding other markets. Owing to this condition, and the inability to ship abroad, packers are not anxious to bid on the maturing crop and prices have declined somewhat since the commencement of warfare.

Raisins are in excellent position, owing to the light carryover from last year, and the probable cessation of imports from the Mediterranean countries. Lemons have advanced sharply, and figs, nuts and other minor products have risen in price. Sugar, which is an important item in California manufactures, has been marked up to such a high figure that the government is investigating.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MISSOURI PACIFIC		
Fourth week August	$1,808,000	*$53,000
Month August	5,329,000	*$83,000
From July 1	10,489,567	*$76,960
CANADIAN PACIFIC		
Fourth week August	$2,980,000	*$365,000
Month August	9,532,000	*1,530,000
From July 1	19,573,000	*3,044,000
CANADIAN NORTHERN		
Fourth week Aug	$386,200	*$186,800
Month Aug	1,367,700	*457,100
From July 1	2,962,000	*791,000
SOUTHERN PACIFIC		
July—		
Gross rev	$11,632,919	*$128,091
Expenses	7,786,679	*39,820
Net revenue	3,846,240	*88,272
Taxes	561,124	43,680
Uncollectable rev	3,543	3,543
Oper income	3,281,573	*135,495
SOUTHERN RAILWAY		
July—		
Oper revs	$5,705,118	$191,905
Oper expenses	4,310,327	230,059
Net revenue	1,394,791	*38,154
Taxes	224,793	17,136
Uncollectable ry rev	527	527
Oper income	1,169,471	*55,817
MOBILE & OHIO		
July—		
Oper rev	$1,098,606	$39,463
Oper expenses	837,850	44,223
Oper income	227,503	*7,333
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA		
July—		
Oper rev	$217,251	$17,145
Net rev	40,922	15,065
Oper inc	35,972	14,772
COLORADO & SOUTHERN		
Fourth week Aug	$371,021	*$88,082
Month Aug	1,136,469	*235,164
From July 1	2,205,422	*370,566
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN		
Fourth week Aug	$288,000	*$76,000
Month Aug	946,000	*177,000
From July 1	1,870,166	*288,049
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES		
July—		
Total oper revenue	$3,264,007	$340,312
Total expenses	2,329,078	281,414
Net income	156,290	*42,297

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Handy & Harman quoted commercial bar silver at 53¼ cents unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 24d. unchanged.

WHERE TO MARKET WHERE TO MARKET WHERE TO MARKET

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INCORPORATED
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TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND NO 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET. BOSTON

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97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

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Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT.
Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the car. Thus you get the CREAM of the Car, the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State.
25 to 28 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

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HIGH GRADE MEATS, POULTRY, PROVISIONS, FANCY FRUITS and VEGETABLES
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Commercial, Industrial, Business, Investment News

ENGLAND'S RESPONSE TO LATE FINANCIAL CRISIS DESCRIBED

London Brokerage Houses Are Said to Be in Satisfactory Condition as Regards Their American Correspondents—Customers on Continent Offer a Problem

NEW YORK—A financial man just returned from abroad says: "I find there is almost no conception in the United States of the way England financially responded to the trials of the European war.

"While we here in New York are haggling over our foreign indebtedness, it might be well to take a look into what England did.

"As the financial and commercial center of the world, London suddenly found itself paralyzed. Germany, Russia, France, everybody, had drawn on London against merchandise and security shipments to the extent of about two billions of dollars, which is about what the bill brokers and investors carry in their boxes as London acceptances.

"With Europe suddenly locked up in the vise of war, the bill accepting bankers in London stood at a complete standstill. The goods behind the bills were not coming forward, and the makers of the bills could not be communicated with.

"Lloyd George stepped forward and said, 'What is necessary in your situation to go on with British commerce?' The bankers explained.

"He then said in effect: 'The British empire will stand back of British commerce. Is it satisfactory to you gentlemen if the Bank of England, backed by the government, takes over all good bills accepted by you prior to Aug. 4?'

"The bankers, of course, said that would be satisfactory, and they could then go forward and take up a new line of bills on new commerce.

"In a flash it was done, and the Bank of England, backed by the British government, accepted the liability of meeting nearly £200,000,000 in commercial bills, a staggering sum, and about equaling the interest-bearing debt of the United States.

"This was as great a victory for the world's commerce as the clearing of the seas. It reestablished commercial exchange over the world outside the war zone in central Europe.

"The government then turned to the reduction of insurance on cargoes and merchandise ships which had been practically prohibitive. It took over 80 per cent of the insurance liability and dropped the rate quickly from 10 guineas per cent to 4 guineas per cent. Later it cut the rate in two, and it is now 2 guineas per cent.

"The reason that American exchange on London rose to $6.50 the pound was because of the insurance to send the gold over the ocean. The moment England dropped the insurance rate the exchange rate fell.

"I talked with the biggest financial people in England, and if I could say what they said to me in private conferences you would get your eyes opened to the unity, the strength and the resources of the British empire. The resources today are in the men and their determination, and they have got the money.

"It is not a mere matter of Belgium which was asked to stay the hand of the Kaiser for two days and did it for two weeks; it is not a matter of neutrality; it is the peace of the world which is at stake.

"There can be only one determination to this war, and that is disarmament in Europe. England has been put to it for 10 years to build and rebuild her navy, warships becoming obsolete every five years. That has got to cease, and Great Britain is going to see that it ceases.

"I found the London brokerage houses in first-class shape as affects their American correspondents. They are all right on the American account. What troubles them are their continental accounts where they cannot communicate with their customers on the continent, and here it will take some time to find out where they are at.

"England, however, is gradually reopening her financial exchanges. She has resumed trading in consols and colonial issues. She must do this and finance the colonies in order to get colonial troops and their food and equipment.

"We must get ready to follow in this country in the opening up of the financial markets, with limitations at first, but gradually expanding."

SAYS BANKING SITUATION SHOWS IMPROVING TENDENCY

NEW YORK—The president of one of the largest national banks expresses the following view: "The banking situation is entirely sound, and, if anything, it tends to improve. As far as the general financial outlook is concerned, it is useless to attempt a forecast. No banker, no matter what his position in the financial world, and no man of affairs can tell what will happen in Europe next, and without such knowledge predictions regarding financial development should not be attempted. Certain factors, however, are encouraging; although all that we can do in the banking world at present is to deal with conditions as they present themselves from day to day.

"One matter which should help the situation materially is the payment of the New York city notes abroad. For this purpose arrangements are being made, and I have no doubt that the operation can be successfully carried out. If exports of cotton could be resumed that would be another important matter; and, of course, there will be shipments, although on nothing like the usual scale."

Normally we should export about 7,000,000 bales of cotton, but this year the amount will be about cut in half, and we shall be obliged to carry about 2,500,000 bales over. It will be carried all right.

"We shall make more manufacturing use of cotton ourselves than in the past. Sugar manufacturers will use a lot of it in place of jute for bags to contain their sugar, and manufacturers of fartilizer will also use a large amount in the same way. Furthermore, manufacturers of regular cotton goods in this country will get opportunities to replace European manufacturers in many markets; and although the crop is a large one, and the requirements of European manufacturers will be very greatly reduced, the cotton will be used up in time. When the exports of cotton start, the foreign exchange situation will be greatly simplified.

"Next year we should enter upon a period of great prosperity."

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 4)

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—L. Seligman of Bernheimer Bros.; Essex.
Chicago—F. A. Case of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—Phil Karl and Mr. Maselter, of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.
Dubuque, Ia.—A. Williams; Essex.
Havana—Juan Ussia of V. De Aedo Ussia & Vinginet; U. S.
Kansas City—Mr. Smith of Jones Post & Co.
Knoxville, Tenn.—Frank Preston of Haynes Hanson & Co.; Hotel Lenox.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. H. Anderson of Anderson, Dublin & Varnell; Essex.
Montgomery—J. Cohen; U. S.
New York—L. H. Nolle of C. B. Rouss; Essex.
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son.; Adams.
Philadelphia—J. Schwartz; U. S.
Pittsburgh—R. W. Crabb of K. Solomon & Co; U. S.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
Savannah—M. Lipsitz; U. S.
Scranton—D. J. Jones of Clarke Bros.; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Palan; U. S.
Wilmington, Del.—Morris Levy; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—F. L. Rogers of Dunn & McCarthy; C and Fargo sts., So. Boston.
Philadelphia—Howard S. Rue of H. S. Rue Co.
St. Louis—Wm. Johnson of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COTTON SETTLEMENT PLAN

NEW YORK—Members of the New York cotton exchange have accepted without change the plan to liquidate international straddle as drawn up by members of the various committees. Members have authorized the committees to proceed to enforce the plan.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT'S RECEIPTS HAVE RECOVERY

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's receipts in August recovered from the depression which featured July operations. In July for the first time in several years the system failed to make a monthly gain. The shrinkage in gross amounted to about $800 a day. August despite bad weather came through with a gain of $1500 per day.

The result is that for the first two months of the new fiscal year the system shows a mediocre gain in income of $20,000.

The drop in July earnings was partly due to the effect of the extension of transfer privileges on the surface lines. This enlarged transfer privilege has cost the company a good deal of money and it has taken several months to catch up with enough new traffic to offset the enlarged use of transfers.

CROP OUTLOOK

CHICAGO—Price Current says harvesting of spring wheat has been delayed by wet weather. The crop will be shorter than last year, and final returns for all wheat are not likely to exceed the 900,000,000 mark. Late August rains came too late to help corn.

COPPER PRODUCERS' STATEMENT

NEW YORK—It is not likely that copper producers will issue an August statement next week although no official announcement to this effect has been made. The July report was not issued and conditions at present show no improvement over month ago.

GERMAN AND BRITISH TRADE RECENT GAIN

In Ten Years First-Named Nation's Growth Is 80 Per Cent—Year's Increase Placed at 5.75 Per Cent and 5.04 Respectively

COMPETITIVE MARKETS

LONDON—With regard to the powerful national movement instituted by the colonial and foreign ministers and the Board of Trade, below are the total values of German alien trade in 1912 and 1913, the British figures being added for purposes of comparison:

	Germany	United Kingdom
IMPORTS		
1912	£982,000,000	£1,232,300,000
1913	1,038,000,000	1,294,500,000

German and British imports and exports for three years compare as follows:

	Germany	United Kingdom
IMPORTS		
1912	£534,500,000	£744,900,000
1913	534,700,000	769,030,000
Increases	£200,000	£24,100,000
EXPORTS		
1912	£447,800,000	£487,400,000
1913	504,000,000	525,500,000
Increases	£56,200,000	£38,000,000

Taking imports and exports together, these figures represent increases of 5.75 per cent in the case of Germany and 5.04 per cent in the case of the United Kingdom. In 10 years Germany's total outside trade has expanded by no less than 80 per cent.

Following is a list of some of the markets in which there is German and Austrian competition in neutral markets: Machinery, cutlery, iron and steel wire, hollow ware, chemicals and dyes, pottery, paper, clothing, cotton prints, woolen and worsted piece goods, cotton hosiery, gloves, boots and shoes, furniture.

The director of the intelligence department in a letter covering an extensive memorandum, which has been sent out broadcast to traders, says: "In view of the state of war which exists between this country and Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Board of Trade are confident that British manufacturers and merchants are already devoting special attention to the opportunities now afforded them of establishing themselves in colonial and neutral markets in certain lines of trade in which German and Austrian or Hungarian manufacturers and merchants have hitherto transacted a large proportion of the business.

"The present safety of the trade routes, coupled with the protection afforded by the state scheme of war risk insurance, and the financial measures taken by his majesty's government to facilitate the continuance of business transactions, should enable this to be done to a very considerable extent, in view of the fact that German and Austro-Hungarian trade with overseas countries must necessarily be at a standstill.

"It is evident that such a course will be of the greatest immediate benefit to the employment of workmen in the United Kingdom, and that it may also lead to the permanent advantage of British trade. With a view of giving assistance to British manufacturers and traders in this matter memoranda have been prepared giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. The accompanying memorandum relates to the trade in which you are especially interested.

"Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should put himself in communication with the director of the commercial intelligence branch of this department."

A commercial authority commenting on the government action states: "Any accession of trade can only come very gradually. When the war broke out British manufacturers generally were very full up with orders, and any extension of business would probably necessitate the installation of special machinery for the production of certain goods.

"Of course there is a limited value to what the consuls and trade representatives may report. The people who really know the position of things are the firms who have been unsuccessful in competing with the Germans and the Austrians. They know why they have been unsuccessful and what is actually required, and they are hardly likely to publish this information to the entire world. Much of the trade which Germany has hitherto been doing she is welcome to retain because it has been done with countries and firms either bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy."

SHEET COPPER SELLS LOWER

Another ½ cent a pound cut in the base price for sheet copper has been put into effect as of Sept. 2. It was about two weeks ago that sheet quotations were dropped ½ cent a pound.

Slowing down of building operations has made itself felt in a very small demand for sheet copper.

READING COAL TONNAGE LARGER

PHILADELPHIA—The Reading road's anthracite tonnage in August is estimated at about 920,000 tons, compared with 855,000 in August, 1913.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists and are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Carpathia, for Mediterranean ports Sept. 5
Columbia, for Glasgow Sept. 5
*Espagne, for Havre Sept. 5
Minnehaha, for London Sept. 5
*New York, for Liverpool Sept. 5
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam Sept. 8
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool Sept. 9
*Mauretania, for Liverpool Sept. 9
Prin Mafalda, for Naples Sept. 9
*Cedric, for Liverpool Sept. 10
*Heilig Olav, for Copenhagen Sept. 10
San Guglielmo, for Naples Sept. 10
Minnetonka, for London Sept. 12
*Rochambeau, for Havre Sept. 12
Saxonia, for Liverpool Sept. 12
*Kroonland, for Liverpool Sept. 12
*Verona, for Naples, Genoa Sept. 12
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam Sept. 15
Lapland, for Liverpool Sept. 15
*St. Louis, for Liverpool Sept. 16
*France, for Havre Sept. 16
*Campania, for Liverpool Sept. 16
*Europa, for Naples, Genoa Sept. 16
*Celtic, for Liverpool Sept. 17
Ausonia, for Glasgow Sept. 17
La Touraine, for Havre Sept. 19
*Finland, for Liverpool Sept. 19
*Ancona, for Naples, Genoa Sept. 19
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam Sept. 22
Cretic, for Naples Sept. 22
*St. Paul, for Liverpool Sept. 23
Patria, for Marseilles Sept. 23
*Lusitania, for Liverpool Sept. 23
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen Sept. 23
*Baltic, for Liverpool Sept. 24
Zeeland, for Liverpool Sept. 26
*America, for Naples, Genoa Sept. 26
Chicago, for Havre Sept. 26
Olympic, for Liverpool Sept. 26
Minnewaska, for London Sept. 26
Cameronia, for Glasgow Sept. 29
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam Sept. 29
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool Sept. 30
*Mauretania, for Liverpool Sept. 30

Sailings from Boston

Devonian, for Liverpool Sept. 5
*Arabic, for Liverpool Sept. 8
Numidian, for Glasgow Sept. 11
San Giorgio, for Naples Sept. 12
Laconia, for Liverpool Sept. 15
Sachem, for Liverpool Sept. 17
Bohemian, for Liverpool Sept. 19
Sagamore, for Liverpool Sept. 24
Pretorian, for Glasgow Sept. 25
Franconia, for Liverpool Sept. 29

Sailings from Montreal

Ascania, for London Sept. 5
Scandinavian, for Glasgow Sept. 5
Canada, for Liverpool Sept. 5
Sicilian, for London Sept. 6
Alaunia, for London Sept. 10
Hesperian, for Glasgow Sept. 12
Laurentic, for Liverpool Sept. 12
Scotian, for London Sept. 13
Virginian, for Liverpool Sept. 17
Teutonic, for Liverpool Sept. 19
Ionian, for London Sept. 20
Grampian, for Glasgow Sept. 26
Megantic, for Liverpool Sept. 26
Corinthian, for London Sept. 27

Sailings from Quebec

Calgarian, for Liverpool Sept. 10
Tunisian, for Liverpool Sept. 15
Virginian, for Liverpool Sept. 17

Sailings from Philadelphia

Merion, for Liverpool Sept. 5
Verona, for Mediterranean ports Sept. 11
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports Sept. 18
Haverford, for Liverpool Sept. 19

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Virginian, for Montreal Sept. 4
Finland, for New York Sept. 4
Campania, for New York Sept. 5
Sagamore, for Boston Sept. 5
St. Louis, for New York Sept. 5
Teutonic, for Montreal Sept. 5
Menominee for New York Sept. 5
Bohemian, for Boston Sept. 6
Cretic, for New York Sept. 8
Baltic, for New York Sept. 10
Zeeland, for New York Sept. 11
Megantic, for Montreal Sept. 12
Lusitania, for New York Sept. 12
St. Paul, for New York Sept. 12
Dominion, for Philadelphia Sept. 16
Olympic, for New York Sept. 16
Adriatic, for New York Sept. 17
Vaderland, for New York Sept. 18
Empress of Britain, for Quebec Sept. 18
Mauretania, for New York Sept. 19
Michigan, for Boston Sept. 19
Philadelphia, for New York Sept. 19
Canada, for Montreal Sept. 19
Arabic, for Boston Sept. 22
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal Sept. 23
Merion, for Philadelphia Sept. 23
Cedric, for New York Sept. 24
Calgarian, for Quebec Sept. 25
Devonian, for Boston Sept. 25
Kronland, for New York Sept. 25
Laurentic, for New York Sept. 26
Campania, for New York Sept. 26
St. Louis, for New York Sept. 26
Laconia, for Boston Sept. 29
Tunisan, for Quebec Sept. 30

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for Montreal Sept. 10
Minnewaska, for New York Sept. 12
Minnehaha, for New York Sept. 19
Sicilian, for Montreal Sept. 24
Minnetonka, for Montreal Sept. 26

Sailings from Havre

Ionian, for Montreal Sept. 4
France, for New York Sept. 5
La Touraine, for New York Sept. 5
Chicago, for New York Sept. 12
Corinthian, for Montreal Sept. 12
Espagne, for New York Sept. 19
France, for New York Sept. 26
Sicilian, for Montreal Sept. 26

Sailings from Marseilles

Sant' Anna, for New York Sept. 10

Sailings from Southampton

Olympic, for New York Sept. 9
St. Paul, for New York Sept. 16
Oceanic, for New York Sept. 23
Olympic, for New York Sept. 30

Sailings from Glasgow

Pretorian, for Boston Sept. 11
Grampian, for Montreal Sept. 12
Cameronia, for New York Sept. 12
Scandinavian, for Boston Sept. 19
Columbia, for New York Sept. 19
Numidian, for Boston Sept. 25
Hesperian, for Montreal Sept. 26

Sailings from Rotterdam

Potsdam, for New York Sept. 5
New Amsterdam, for New York Sept. 12
Noordam, for New York Sept. 19
Ryndam, for New York Sept. 26

Sailings from Genoa

America, for New York Sept. 7
Canopic, for Boston Sept. 12
Stampalia, for New York Sept. 15
Verona, for New York Sept. 30

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York Sept. 17
Oscar II., for New York Sept. 24

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Siberia, for Hongkong Sept. 5
*Matsonia, for Honolulu Sept. 9
*Chiyo Maru, for Hongkong Sept. 12
*Sierra, for Honolulu Sept. 15
*Lurline, for Honolulu Sept. 15
*Willochra, for Sydney Sept. 16
*China, for Hongkong Sept. 19
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu Sept. 23
*Manchuria, for Hongkong Sept. 26
*Ventura, for Sydney Sept. 26
*Manoa, for Honolulu Sept. 29

Sailings from Seattle

*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong Sept. 8
*Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong Sept. 15
*Aki Maru, for Hongkong Sept. 22
*Minnesota, for Hongkong Sept. 20
*Panama Maru, for Hongkong Sept. 29
*Teucer, for Liverpool via Manila Sept. 30

Sailings from Tacoma

Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong Sept. 18
Teucer, for Liverpool via Manila Sept. 28
Panama Maru, for Hongkong Sept. 29

Sailings from Vancouver

Teucer, for Liverpool via Manila Sept. 12
*Makura, for Sydney Sept. 30

EAST BOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Yokohama Maru, for Seattle Sept. 8
Mongolia, for San Francisco Sept. 15
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma Sept. 16
Awa Maru, for Seattle Sept. 22
Persia, for San Francisco Sept. 29
Bellerophon, for Tacoma Sept. 30

Sailings from Yokohama

Nile, for San Francisco Sept. 11
Talthybius, for Tacoma Sept. 12
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma Sept. 16
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle Sept. 23
Mongolia, for San Francisco Sept. 26
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma Sept. 30

Sailings from Honolulu

Sonoma, for San Francisco Sept. 4
Makura, for Vancouver Sept. 8
Manchuria, for San Francisco Sept. 8
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco Sept. 9
Manoa, for San Francisco Sept. 15
Sierra, for San Francisco Sept. 19
Manchuria, for San Francisco Sept. 22
Matsonia, for San Francisco Sept. 23
Lurline, for San Francisco Sept. 29

Sailings from Manila

Bellerophon, for Tacoma Sept. 23

Sailings from Sydney

Ventura, for San Francisco Sept. 19
Niagara, for Vancouver Sept. 21

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

City of Madrid Swansea
Montrose Japan and China
Vera Port Antonio ...Aug. 29

MONDAY

Arkansas Leith Aug. 21
Buffalo Hull Aug. 23
Tirvires Bocasdel Toro Aug. 30

TUESDAY

Numidian Glasgow Aug. 29

WEDNESDAY

Sachem Liverpool Aug. 29
Laconia Liverpool Sept. 1

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 5

Mails for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Letters	Other Articles*
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary and Luxemburg), Africa (except South), West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed, Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary and Luxemburg), Africa, West Asia and East Indies via Havre	Espagne	Sept. 4, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Newfoundland, via Halifax	Halifax	Sept. 5, 2:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.

*Except parcel post.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m. For other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p. m., also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., Aug. 31, and 7 a. m., Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer close daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba, specially addressed close at Boston postoffice Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Tuesday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Monday and Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for—	Steamship—	Via	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Tamba Maru	Seattle, Sept.	3, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Matsonia	San Fran., Sept.	4, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Chiyo Maru	San Fran., Sept.	7, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Lurline	San Fran., Sept.	10, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Sierra	San Fran., Sept.	10, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed	Tacoma Maru	Seattle,	Sept. 10, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West), which is forwarded via Europe	Willochra	San Fran.,	Sept. 11, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

stal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $7.50@8.25 bbl, 95c@$1.05 bag; pastry, $6.50 bbl, 85c bag.

Butter—Print, 38c, tub 37c, 5-lb box $1.85, 10-lb tub $3.60.

Eggs—Western firsts, 30@40c (according to size); fresh laid, Maine and New Hampshire, 45c; fancy brown, 50c.

Beans—York state pea, 12c qt, 90c pk; medium, 10c qt, 75c pk; California, 16c qt, $1.25 pk; yellow eyes, 16c qt, $1.05 pk; kidney, 16c qt, $1.05 pk.

Sugar—Granulated, 8c lb.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 22c lb; Young America, 22c lb.

Potatoes—New, 30c pk.

Onions—Native, 5c lb.

Green corn—Per dozen ears, 25c.

NEW YORK FIRST IN BY-PRODUCT COKE INDUSTRY

All the coke made in New York is made in retort ovens from coal mined in Pennsylvania. There are four establishments in the state, with a total of 555 ovens.

Although New York lies entirely outside of the coal-producing area, it was the first state in which were built by-product ovens, which save the gas, tar, ammonia, etc. The first 12 Semet-Solway ovens constructed in the United States were erected in 1893 at Solvay.

STEEL PRODUCTS HIGHER

NEW YORK—The Iron Age quotes wire rods, Pittsburgh, at $26.50, an advance of 50 cents a ton. Black sheets are up $1 a ton at $1.95 and galvanized sheets $1 to $2.95. Tinplate is advanced from $3.50 to $3.60 per box.

SOUTH AMERICA AS A MARKET FOR ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Belief Is That United States Will Be Called Upon to Furnish More Material of This Kind Than Ever Before—Permanence of Business Depends on Capital

South America is a growing market for electrical machinery and supplies and one in which the United States should have a greater share of business, says the Electric Railway Journal. That this country will be called upon to furnish it more electrical materials will be the natural result of the war now in progress in Europe; but the permanence of this business depends upon a change in certain factors that have worked much to the disadvantage of American manufacturers and exporters.

Heretofore, the countries of South America have looked to Europe for capital to develop their natural resources and to utilize their water power in the development of electrical energy. This source of capital is now largely or completely cut off, and the result will be a curtailment of expenditures and the postponement of new enterprises until more auspicious times. The United States will profit, no doubt, through their necessity of getting supplies, but it should be borne in mind that purchases by South American countries will be limited to urgent needs.

The chief factor against the sale of American equipment and supplies is the fact that the source of capital for South American enterprises and the nationality of the engineers have largely determined where they shall be purchased. A project with German financial backing, carried out under the supervision of German engineers, is practically certain to use German materials, as far as they are available at competitive prices. In fact, in recent years it has become a practise for banks furnishing the money for such enterprises to stipulate the use of materials from the country in which the banks are located.

Investment of United States capital in South America is small as compared with the amounts invested by England, Germany and France. Hence, manufacturers of electrical machinery and supplies in this country have been at a great disadvantage. Conditions in the electrical field are similar to those obtaining in the railway field.

The one country that seems to have been most successful in combining the efforts of bankers and manufacturers toward the increase of business and export trade is Germany. Back of the greatest electrical concern in Germany is a group of banks that furthers the interests of the combine in foreign countries by furnishing money for the development of various enterprises. The net result is that the money furnished by these banks is spent largely in the purchase of goods from the manufacturing companies with which they are allied.

It must be remembered, however, that the financial resources of the great European nations are being rapidly exhausted by war. It is fair to assume that it will be many years before they recover from its effects. In the meantime they will have great industrial problems to solve at home, and investments in far off South America will be far less attractive to their citizens than they have been in the past.

The time seems ripe, therefore: First, for a more liberal investment of United States capital in South American development; second, for a very considerable business in ordinary electrical supplies and in the equipment necessary for the completion of projects already begun and, third, for showing to the people of South America the satisfactory character of American electrical apparatus. In common with other American-made goods, apparatus of this kind has been misrepresented by foreign competitors and we ought to make the most of our opportunity to prove their excellence, To take the fullest advantage of the present situation prompt and vigorous action on the part of our manufacturers is needed.

WHY INVESTMENT HOUSES HAVE NOT DONE BIG BUSINESS

Demand Is Not Lacking, but a Mutual Agreement to Protect the Situation Has Been Check

NEW YORK—Few people, it is said, realize why some of the largest investment banking houses have not done any business for a month. It is not because they have not felt an investment demand. When the war broke out several large investors were anxious to purchase securities because they thought the war was to be short and had been sufficiently discounted. Many houses have received more inquiries since the war started than for any similar period in some time.

But the houses have been bound by mutual agreement not to establish a market in bonds and not to cut prices that might jeopardize bank loans. There has been some dissatisfaction under this agreement, but the houses have stood by it well. What little business has been done was usually at prices well up toward closing levels of July 30. The reason some houses have done no business has been because they felt those prices were not fair to clients.

If some way could be found for these as well as all other houses to meet clients on what is mutually agreed to be a fair basis of prices, without disturbing the banking structure, it would be an aid to the general financial situation for the bond houses to resume business and thus bring additional money into the financial centers. The fact that the investment bankers' committee is recommending to the bond houses that they continue for two weeks longer under the present methods is evidence that no plan has yet been found workable for business on such a basis.

The committee has necessarily worked with the bank clearing house committee and committee of the stock exchange. Many investment banking houses are members of the stock exchange and are subject to rules adopted by that committee, although their business differs materially from stock house business. The banking viewpoint has to be respectfully considered by investment houses, as it is through the banks they finance their operations. For these reasons no changes can be made in the situation until all parties are agreed as to their safety. While some bond houses do not see why they should not go ahead doing business as they see fit, and the committee was known to be anxious to recommend some plan for doing business, it is expected they will still stand together until all parties at interest agree on the change.

CANE SUGAR CROP IMPROVES

NEW YORK—A crop of 200,000 tons is now estimated for the Louisiana sugar cane districts. August rains improved the prospects materially. Scarcity of sugar bags on account of the failure of the East India jute supply, has led to the proposal of marketing sugar in bulk.

DIAMOND MATCH LOOKS FOR BARELY NORMAL BUSINESS

Little New Buying Expected Until Stocks on Hand Are Used —Surplus in Earnings for Year

The Diamond Match Company, one of the country's greatest match producers, will undoubtedly be affected to some extent at least by the European war.

In many sections, notably where business conditions are disturbed and in localities where considerable numbers of men have been thrown out of employment, dealers are reluctant to buy except for immediate requirements. Until general financial and industrial conditions improve, or until the use of matches has absorbed the large stocks in the hands of dealers, a good volume of business cannot be reasonably anticipated.

The war, particularly if it be prolonged, will also affect the company adverscly in its manufacturing operations. Many of the ingredients used in the production of matches are supplied largely and, in some instances, solely by countries abroad. Some of these materials have already advanced sharply, and further advances will undoubtedly be made if difficulties in the way of procuring shipments from abroad continue. The company is, however, taking steps to protect itself against a shortage of the materials which are essential to the production of matches in order that its manufacturing operations may not be interrupted if the war be prolonged.

The same business and financial conditions that are influencing the company's match business will undoubtedly affect its lumber operations. While profits for the current year will probably be substantially less than were realized during 1913, there appears at this time to be no reason to doubt that the company during the year ending Dec. 31, 1914, will earn a moderate surplus over its 7 per cent dividend requirements on its $16,000,000 stock.

GEORGE W. PERKINS SEES PROSPERITY

CHICAGO—George W. Perkins, who is here on a business trip, predicts an unprecedented wave of prosperity in the United States.

"The present uncertain business condition will pass as soon as we are able to readjust ourselves to the new conditions caused by the European war," said Mr. Perkins. "Eventually there will be unprecedented prosperity."

CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS

NEW YORK—The Canadian Pacific railway's gross earnings for the fourth week of August decreased $365,000.

BACK BAY BRANCH
State Street Trust Co.
130 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Leading Events in Athletics — Dartmouth Football

SEMI-FINALS IN CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF MEET TODAY

Ouimet Meets Fownes and Travers Meets Travis in U. S. G. A. Play at Manchester, Vt. — Third Round Fast

OUIMET HAS LOW CARD

MANCHESTER, Vt.—Four favorites are left to play in the semi-finals today in the United States Golf Association amateur championship tournament over the course of the Ekwanok Country Club here as a result of the third-round match play held Thursday. Those left in the running are three former holders of the national amateur championship and Francis Ouimet, national open champion in 1913. J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair, will meet Walter J. Travis, Garden City, and Francis Ouimet will meet W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, in today's matches.

While Ouimet and Travers each won with ease Thursday, the former from Robert Gardner of Hinsdale Golf Club, Chicago, the title-holder of 1909, and the latter from the Connecticut champion, W. P. Seeley, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, was finding difficulty in his match with Ray Gorton of Brae-Burn and the contest carried to the thirty-seventh green, where Fownes won. W. J. Travis also won out at the thirty-seventh hole in a hard-fought battle with Roy Webb of Englewood, who defeated Travis recently in the Metropolitan championship.

The best golf of the day was played by Ouimet in the morning. On the outward journey he played every hole excepting the ninth in the par for the hole and at the ninth took three putts. Coming home he was under par at the tenth and twelfth and one stroke above at the sixteenth and eighteenth. He saved a margin of seven holes in the morning, Gardner winning the thirteenth alone, and in the afternoon Ouimet was eight up at the turn. After halving the tenth in five, the former open champion ended his match with a 20-foot putt for a two at the eleventh when he needed only a three for a win, and was nine up and seven to play. The cards:

MORNING

Ouimet—									
Out	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	5—36
Gardner—									
Out	5	5	4	3	5	3	5	4	5—39
Ouimet—									
In	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	5—36—72
Gardner—									
In	5	3	4	3	4	4	6	6	6—41—80

AFTERNOON

Ouimet—									
Out	4	5	4	3	4	4	6	4	4—38
Gardner—									
Out	4	4	3	3	5	5	7	4	4—39
Ouimet—									
In								5	2
Gardner—									
In								5	3

Rye holes not played.

When the play started in the afternoon it was very evident that the Gorton-Fownes match would take the gallery. The match had been very even during the morning with Gorton out in 39 and 3 up at the turn, only to take 43 coming home and be 2 down at the end of the round. Gorton squared the match in the afternoon by winning at the second when Fownes was in the rough on his second and the sixth, when Fownes hooked to the left of the green. They were still even at the turn and at the tenth Gorton was one under par after topping his drive, by the perfect shots up to the pin, while Fownes missed an average putt for a half and Gorton was 1 up.

At the eleventh Gorton, instead of pitching 137 yards to the green, sent his ball off at an angle of 45 degrees from the line and lay in a pile of boards near a toolhouse. Fownes won the thirteenth and was again one up when Gorton missed a six-foot putt for a half and became two up when Gorton missed a putt of two feet at the fourteenth. The Bostonian reduced the lead at the sixteenth when Fownes followed two short shots with a series of putts back and forth and required six. The seventeenth was par fours. Gorton was on the eighteenth normally in three and Fownes missed his mashie approach entirely and came on in four. Gorton played four and Fownes' fifth left the Brae-Burn man a stymie which he hopped prettily for the hole and they went for the extra hole.

Gorton had the best of the drives, as Fownes was on the side of a mound, but both were short on their second, Fownes' third was straight for a four, while Gorton ran over and his attempt at a long putt availed nothing.

The finish of the Travis-Webb match was equally exciting after Travis had missed a very short putt for the match at the seventeenth and a fine four by Webb squared matters at the eighteenth. Webb drove into a bunker at the extra hole, while Travis sliced to the right. Travis then pulled across the course to the rough and short, while Webb attempted to reach the green from the bunker, but merely succeeded in getting well out. Travis then missed the third almost entirely, but played his fourth well, while Webb putted up within two feet on his fourth and missed his five.

Seeley prolonged his match with Travers by long putts at the fifth and twelfth in the afternoon, while a putt of less than two feet missed by Travers at the eleventh had its effect. The match ended in a pair of threes at the thirteenth green, with Travers six up and five to play.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

Muskogee 3, Tulsa 2.
Ft. Smith 7, Henrietta 2.
Oklahoma City 6, McAlester 5.

ARMY-NAVY GAME STILL QUESTION AS TO LOCATION

West Point Denies Report That They Have Agreed to Play at Philadelphia, or at Yale

WEST POINT—The site for the next Army-Navy football game has not yet been decided, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Though no official statement from the athletic authorities here was forthcoming Thursday the facts in the case were learned.

Last March the Army athletic council offered the Navy authorities the proposed 10-year agreement whereby the rival institutions would choose a site for the game on alternate years, thus avoiding the annual argument which has marked the preliminary arrangements for the contest during the past two years. The site chosen was not to be further south than Washington nor north of New York, and the Navy had first choice.

West Pointers believe the proposition to be a fair one since the two academies cannot agree on any one location in which the game could be played permanently, and are particularly desirous of arriving at a square and equitable solution of the question.

There is absolutely no truth in the statement to the effect that the Army had surrendered and that Philadelphia is to get the game, nor has any proposal to play the contest in the Yale bowl been received by the local athletic council. The whole proposition is up to Annapolis to decide.

NO CHOICE YET AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS—It was stated at the naval academy Thursday that Philadelphia has not been chosen as the place of the next Army-Navy football game. The choice, it was stated, has not been made, and there has been no official announcement to that effect.

Members of the conference committee decline to give any statement of the negotiations pending the final arrangements. It is believed here, however, that the game will be played in Philadelphia this year as it is the Navy's turn to choose. New York was agreed upon at the instance of the Army contingent last year.

NEW YORK LOSES CRICKET MATCH

PHILADELPHIA—New York's picked cricket team lost to the All-Philadelphia team in the return match on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim Thursday just as it did in New York recently. New York batted first and went all out for the small total of 68. Only three of the team scored doubles, G. S. Dalgleish, 14; F. F. Kelly, the captain, 13, and C. E. Marshall, 10.

In their second attempt the New Yorkers did much better, and had run up 70 for the loss of three wickets when play ceased for the day.

ATHLETIC NOTES

From present indications, it is safe to say that the greatest welcome ever extended to a ball team will be given the Braves on their return Monday.

By winning the doubleheader at Fenway park yesterday, the Red Sox cut down the lead of the Philadelphia Athletics from 12½ games to 10½ games.

Seventeen thousand six hundred and twenty-eight baseball fans, the largest midweek crowd of the season, saw the double victory of the Red Sox over the Athletics.

Thirty candidates for positions on the Brockton high school football team turned out yesterday for first practise under the direction of Coach E. M. Roberts.

It is reported that Manager Mack of the Athletics, when asked what he thought of the National league pennant race, replied that he looked to see the Braves win.

Because of the European disturbance, the cricket match planned between the United States and All-Canadian teams Sept. 14 and 15 at Montreal has been called off.

James Ashmore, who for the past three years has been in charge of all branches of athletics at James Milligan University, Decatur, Ill., will succeed F. C. Armstrong this season as athletic director at the University of Colorado.

Braves lost first place in the National league race yesterday by dropping a game to Philadelphia, 4 to 7, while New York won a doubleheader in Brooklyn. This places the Giants half a game ahead of Boston.

Harold Janvrin of the Red Sox and formerly of English high school and Percy Haughton, head coach of the Harvard football teams, will be the chief speakers at the reception to be tendered to John D. O'Reilly at the American house Sept. 14. O'Reilly has been connected with high school athletics in Boston for many years.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The balance of Mr. Barcroft's article on the subject of qualifying rounds for the British amateur championship is as follows: He considers such a round an unsatisfactory test.

Even when the whole affair is determined by stroke play, qualifying rounds fail to bring to the ultimate combat the very best players. The greatest golfer of last year outside the open champion failed to qualify, and Taylor would not have won his fifth championship had he not squirmed into the hole in his last putt in the preliminary contest. There can be no doubt that the qualifying competition would eliminate many whose claim to compete is legal but not equitable, but there are serious possibilities that some truly worthy competitors might be excluded from the event proper. If such things happen in the open championship are they not much more likely to happen in the amateur, for amateur golf concerns itself mainly with matches; to many amateurs medal rounds are undesirable. The hard, cold, plod with card and pencil is an unnatural affair to the amateur whose chief concern is to defeat a particular opponent; the professional's chief concern in public play is to show us how perfectly the game can be played. His opportunity is afforded in the open, ours in the amateur.

So long as the entries for the amateur championship can be kept within 256, it is hard to see any valid reason for introducing qualifying rounds. Granted that six days are required to determine the championship, the arrangements at Sandwich this year proved that the championship can be finished in that time without any undue strain being put upon the players, the earlier stages being less pressing than in former years, and a reasonable interval between the rounds always afforded. If the entries are to increase greatly in the future, it is hard to see how the qualifying rounds will help greatly. Qualifying rounds where the entry is very large must inevitably introduce the element of fortune as regards weather, and so defeat in part their object.

That the amateur championship offers the finest golfing holiday imaginable and attracts a host of golfers is due to the following primary fact: For the sum of one guinea a fortnight's play on a fine course is afforded, free play on adjoining links being occasionally thrown in; while the chance of a game against a noted golfer and the use of the clubhouse during the meeting are additional attractions. No wonder that so many legally entitled to compete do so, not considering that their point of view is somewhat selfish.

The handicap limit imposed by the governing body can hardly be further restricted, but I feel sure that the entry would be considerably reduced were an appeal made to golfers to refrain from entering unless they thought either that they had a fair chance of making a good show or that their youth entitled them to try their powers, and by so doing advance their golfing education.

To my personal knowledge many golfers of good repute in the game, yet not good enough to win more than a round or two have refrained from entering simply because they did not wish to cumber the field. Many more of the same class would desist were an appeal made to them, and in the making of such appeal far more good can be done than by introducing stroke play, for the glory of the amateur championship is that here is the supreme combat by match play; if medal rounds are introduced the championship may in the future occupy less time, but it will never be quite so exciting.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Indianapolis	69	52	.570
Chicago	66	55	.546
Baltimore	62	55	.530
Brooklyn	59	58	.504
Buffalo	59	58	.504
Kansas City	58	63	.479
St. Louis	54	68	.443
Pittsburgh	49	67	.422

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Indianapolis 5, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 10, Buffalo 2.
Buffalo 5, Brooklyn 1.
Kansas City 12, St. Louis 9.
Baltimore 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Baltimore 1.

GAMES TODAY

Baltimore at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Indianapolis at Chicago.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS WINS 5-4

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	5	9	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	5	3

Batteries, Billiard, Falkenberg and Rariden; Johnson and Wilson. Umpires, Anderson and Cross. Time, 1h. 30m.

BROOKLYN WINS AND LOSES

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	4	10	12	3
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	4

Batteries, Maxwell and Land; Moran, Woodman and Blair. Time, 1h. 40m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	—	5	7	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3

Batteries, Anderson and Lavigne; Chappelle and Watson. Umpires, Mannassan and Brennan. Time, 1h. 52m.

KANSAS CITY WINS LONG GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R.	H.	E.
Kan City	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	—	12	13	4
St Louis	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	—	9	11	4

Batteries, Packard and Enzenroth; Keupper, Willet, Davenport and Hartley and Chapman. Umpires, McCormick and Quizer. Time, 3h.

BALTIMORE WINS THE FIRST

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	7	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	2

Batteries, Bailey, Wilhelm and Russell; Walker and Berry. Time, 2h. 2m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	4	10	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1

Batteries, Barger and Kerr; Conley, Wilhelm and Russell. Umpires, Goeckel and Cusack. Time, 1h. 30m.

DARTMOUTH MEN OUT FOR FIRST FOOTBALL WORK

Sixteen Candidates Put Through Light Practise by Coach Cavanaugh and Captain Whitney —New Formations Planned

FIRST GAME SEPT. 26

HANOVER, N. H.—Football practise for the season of 1914 at Dartmouth was started in earnest Thursday with the 16 men who reported, and it is expected that by the first of next week, the squad will be increased to nearly 50 candidates. Several of the varsity men of last year will be unable to get back till about the 15th, as they are engaged at different places.

Captain Whitney led the squad out on the gridiron. The practise consisted of light work, punting, drop and place kicking and forward passing. The now famous Cavanaugh rope and grass drills will be eliminated from practise till later.

Whitney was the only punter out and for early season work his kicks were high and long. Curtis, who should be the best punter in the East, will report in a few days. Head Coach Frank Cavanaugh and Assistant Coach Louden were the only coaches to arrive. Coach Cavanaugh plans to develop several more formations than has been customary. The early season teams have always proved hard propositions when the offensive has had only three or four plays to work with.

The first game is with Massachusetts Agricultural College on Sept. 26, two days after school opens. This team last year gave the big Green team a hard game and Coach Cavanaugh is determined to be prepared.

The men who reported are Capt. Whitney, Telfer, Barrows, Sanborn, Cotton, Vincent, Hitchcock, Lafferty, Paine, Gibson, Giles, Hurlburt, Switzer, Milmore, Butts and Thielscher.

BABY RELIANCE WINS MOTORBOAT RACE AT BUFFALO

Racer Owned by Commodore Blackton of Atlantic Y. C. Is Victor in Sixth Annual Regatta

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Baby Reliance VI., owned by Commodore J. Blackton of the Atlantic Yacht Club of New York, won the opening event of the sixth annual powerboat regatta of the Buffalo Motorboat Club on the Niagara river here Thursday. The best time made in the race was 47 miles an hour.

Baby Speed Demon was second, Buffalo Enquirer third, Ankle Deep fourth and P. D. Q. fifth. The Kitty Hawk of Detroit did not finish.

Ankle Deep did not make its usual run, owing to engine trouble. The Buffalo Enquirer made the fastest lap and, had the race been a quarter of a mile longer, it would have finished first. It made five miles at the rate of 47 miles per hour.

STATE TENNIS TO BEGIN ON MONDAY

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The last of the important championship tennis tournaments for women, the New Jersey state meeting, will begin on Monday, on the clay courts of the Morristown Field Club. The silver salver emblematic of the singles title, has two names on it—those of Mrs. Charles N. Beard and Mrs. Marshall McLean.

Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs, two members of the women's ranking committee, of which Mrs. T. C. Bundy of California is the third member, are to be present to get further data upon which to rank the leading 25 women players of the United States.

PLAN FOR INDIAN HARBOR REGATTA

NEW YORK—The regular fall regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed tomorrow. The warning signal will be set at 1 o'clock and beginning at 1:10 the classes will start, following at intervals of five minutes until 2:10. There will be a procession of starters across the line for one hour. In each class a first prize is offered when two yachts start, a second when four start.

The courses are all triangular, ranging from 20 miles for the largest yachts to five miles for the smallest. The starting line will be off Great Captain island.

MILBURN'S DRIVES WIN GAME

HEMPSTEAD—In a seven period polo game on field No. 1 at Meadowbrook, a team lining up with Thomas Leboutillier, S. A. W. Baltazzi, Malcolm Stevenson and Devereux Milburn won Thursday by a total score of 7 to 4 goals from a four on which played Seward Cary, C. C. Rumsey, William Leboutillier and Henry C. Phipps. Milburn's long drives were the features of the game.

STAR CATCHER FOR ATHLETICS



W. H. SCHANG
Philadelphia American league club

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1914	P. C. 1913
Philadelphia	83	40	.675	.667
Boston	72	50	.590	.500
Washington	61	58	.513	.560
Detroit	63	61	.508	.441
Chicago	60	63	.488	.515
New York	57	67	.460	.350
St. Louis	56	67	.455	.397
Cleveland	39	85	.314	.601

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 3.
New York 10, Washington 4.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Washington at New York.

RED SOX WIN DOUBLEHEADER

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	—	3	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	2

Batteries, Foster and Carrigan; Plank, Pennock and McAvoy. Time, 1h. 44m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—	6	10	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	11	2

Batteries, Wood and Thomas; Shawkey, Pennock and McAvoy. Umpires, Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time, 2h. 3m.

N. Y. DEFEATS WASHINGTON

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	—	10	13	0
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—	4	7	6

Batteries, Warhop and Nunamaker; Harper, Bentley and Williams. Umpires, Chill and Connolly. Time, 1h. 38m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1914	P. C. 1913
New York	65	51	.560	.672
Boston	65	52	.556	.443
Chicago	64	58	.525	.559
St. Louis	64	60	.516	.349
Pittsburgh	55	63	.466	.532
Philadelphia	54	63	.462	.617
Brooklyn	54	64	.458	.431
Cincinnati	55	65	.458	.409

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Philadelphia 7, Boston 4.
New York 6, Brooklyn 3.
New York 7, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 0.
Pittsburgh 11, St. Louis 6.
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA DEFEATS BRAVES

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	7	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—	4	13	3

Batteries, Alexander and Killifer; Tyler, Davis, Coereham and Gowdy and Whaling. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 53m.

NEW YORK WINS BOTH GAMES

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	—	6	10	5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2	6	1

Batteries, Mathewson and Meyers and McLean; Ragan, Schmutz and McCarthy and Fischer. Time, 1h. 35m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	—	7	14	3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	1

Batteries, Tesreau and Meyers and McLean; Altchison, Steele and McCarty. Umpires, Quigley and Eason. Time, 1h. 45m.

CHICAGO BEATS CINCINNATI

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	—	7	16	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	8	1

Batteries, Humphries and Archer; Schneider, Fabree and Clark and Gonzales. Umpires, Byron and Lincoln. Time, 1h. 50m.

PITTSBURGH WINS TWO

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	2	—	11	16	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	—	6	11	4

Batteries, Cooper, Harmon and Coleman; Perdue, Robinson, Perritt, Williams and Snyder and Wingo. Time, 2h. 10m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	10	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—	3	8	4

Batteries, Kantlehner and Gibson; Griner, Niehaus and Roche. Umpires, Hart and Rigler. Time, 2h.

TUTHILL REACHES WEST POINT

WEST POINT—Harry Tuthill, trainer of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, arrived here Thursday to take up his duties with the West Point football squad, of which he will act as trainer during the coming season.

WESTERN LEAGUE

St. Joseph 5, Lincoln 2.
St. Joseph 7, Lincoln 3.
Denver 1, Des Moines 0.
Sioux City 7, Wichita 6.
Omaha 11, Topeka 1.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION

Pittsfield 3, Springfield 2.
Pittsfield 1, Springfield 0.
New Haven 1, Waterbury 0.
New Haven 4, Waterbury 3.
New London 5, Bridgeport 0.
New London 3, Bridgeport 3.
Hartford 3, New Britain 2.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Lowell 5, Haverhill 4.
Lynn 5, Manchester 3.
Lynn 3, Manchester 2.
Portland 4, Lawrence 3.
Lewiston 3, Worcester 1.

PROGRAM GIVEN FOR LABOR DAY ROWING REGATTA

Six Events Will Be Contested on Charles River—Affair to Start at 9 O'Clock in the Morning

According to the program given out by the executive committee, only six events will be held in the Labor day regatta of the New England Rowing Association on the Charles river Monday. The events will be as follows: Junior singles, single paddle canoe, intermediate singles, club canoe fours, junior doubles and tandem canoe races.

The regatta will be started at 9 o'clock in the morning. The three canoe events will be on a straightaway. Officers of the regatta are as follows: Referee, Dr. G. B. McGrath; clerk of course, J. McPartland; timers, P. J. Fleming, John Toomey and D. J. Dineen; judges at finish, Thomas Griffin and H. D. Delano; starter, H. R. Delano. The entry list is as follows:

JUNIOR SINGLES

Riverside B. C.—William Manning, William Ryan.
Shawmut B. C.—William J. Griffin.
West Lynn B. C.—John A. Ryan.

SINGLE PADDLE CANOE

Waltham C. C.—H. Colon, W. French.
Crescent C. C.—G. L. Burroughs.

INTERMEDIATE SINGLES

St. Alphonsus B. C.—John A. Sullivan.
Farragut B. C.—Joseph Bucket.
Weld B. C.—Charles Eaton.

CLUB CANOE FOURS

Waltham C. C.—H. Colon, F. Carpenter, S. West, H. Blanchard.
Crescent C. C.—H. E. Darrick, E. McDonald, W. W. Ferguson, G. L. Burroughs.

JUNIOR DOUBLES

St. Alphonsus B. C.—J. L. Dougherty, J. A. White.
Shawmut B. C.—W. J. Griffin, William Halpin.

TANDEM CANOE

Waltham C. C.—H. Colon, H. Blanchard; substitutes, W. French, D. Hastings.
Crescent C. C.—H. E. Darrick, E. McDonald.

It has also been decided to have a regatta on Columbus day, with the usual list of events.

PRIVATE TERRY WINS EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP

Marine Has High Score of 326 —Second Honors Go to Sergt. Clyde in National Rifle Meet

SEA GIRT, N. J.—By winning the big divisional match Thursday with the high score of 326, Private C. C. Terry, of the United States marine corps, is the acknowledged champion rifleman of the eastern division, embracing 13 New England and North Atlantic states. The match, which consumed the entire day, was shot in seven stages—300, 500, 600, 800 and 1000 yards slow fire, and 200 and 300 rapid fire.

There were 116 men entered in the event. Second honors went to Sergeant C. H. Clyde, marine corps, with 325 and third place was won by Corporal A. Farquharson, marine corps, with the same total score. The other high scores follow:

Corp. R. T. Cooper, U. S. A., fourth, with 323; Priv. J. S. Loughlin, fifth, with 322; Sergt. C. H. Stewart, West Virginia, sixth, with 322; Priv. S. A. Moraski, marines, seventh, with 322; Sergt. E. R. Mullahy, marines, eighth, with 321; Lieut. W. B. Loughborough, army, ninth, with 321; Lieut. W. A. Lee, navy, tenth, with 321; Sergt. W. A. Paine, District of Columbia, eleventh, with 321; Corp. Neal C. Reeves, marine corps, twelfth, with 321.

SHOOTING STARTS IN ANNUAL MEET AT WELLINGTON

WELLINGTON, Mass.—Shooting will be continued here today in the second part of the two days trapshooting tournament under the auspices of the Paleface Shooting Association. More than 30 trapshooters took part in the opening events Thursday, and fine conditions made the scores run very high. H. H. Stevens was high gun of the day with a score of 193 for the 200-target match.

S. W. Putnam, 3d, of Fitchburg, was the star amateur, winning first amateur prize and the first leg in the 100-target match for the Diamond Paleface trophy. Putnam's score was 97 in the diamond event. Elmer Reed of Manchester, N. H., and James McArdle of Lakeville, R. I., were tied for second with 96.

Thomas Varick of Manchester, N. H., and Crane were tied for the first of the four added bird handicap prizes, and Crane won the toss-up and trophy. The feature of today's matches will be the challenge five-man amateur team match between the Paleface five and other Massachusetts teams for a cash prize.

OPEN TOURNEY AT COMMONWEALTH

An open golf tournament, under the auspices of the Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, will be held today and tomorrow. The play will be 18-holes medal handicap, with one gross prize, and first and second net prizes. Post entries will be allowed.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis 7, Kansas City 2.
Milwaukee 11, Louisville 0.
St. Paul 15, Columbus 0.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE

Allentown 3, Harrisburg 0.
Harrisburg 2, Allentown 1.
Reading 14, Trenton 7.
Wilmington 12, Lancaster 8.

RUGBY FOOTBALL WELL UNDER WAY AT CALIFORNIA

Captain and Coach Look Forward to a Bright Season With a Stronger Fifteen Than Last Season

MANY VETERANS OUT

BERKELEY, Cal.—Rugby football practise at the University of California is well under way, and the prospects of a winning fifteen seem to be very good. Captain Fleming has many veterans out for work. Captain Peart of the 1913 aggregation graduated last spring and is missing. His great work in the backfield will be missed, but the forward division is in good shape with several veterans on hand to fight for their old berths.

D. Fish of Los Angeles, who played forward on the varsity in 1912, but was beaten out in the last part of the 1913 season, looks in better shape than ever to play his former place. McKim, the forward, who comes from Pomona, again should prove a factor. His extreme aggressiveness bothered the Californians considerably in the big game last year.

A wealth of freshman material is out for work. With the many stars who are registered a star freshman aggregation should be formed.

The large squad will be divided up and placed under the charge of the varsity men. Little more than weeding out will be attempted the first few weeks. Captain Fleming and Manager John Stroud are enthusiastic and look forward to a bright year. Coach Schaefer has little to say, except that there will be a lot of hard work.

FALL EVENT AT MEADOWBROOK

H. C. Livermore, chairman of the tournament committee, has arranged the following tourneys for members of the Meadowbrook Golf Club at Reading for this fall.

Sept. 5, 18-hole handicap, best gross, best net; 7, best selected 9 in 36, most 3's and 4's; 12, 18-hole handicap, vs. par, ½ handicap; 19, 18-hole handicap, first and second net; 26, team match, Bear Hill Golf Club, at Wakefield, Mass.

Oct. 2, Qualifying round championship, first 16 for championship, second 16 for consolation; 14, first and second rounds, championship and consolation; 17, semi-finals, championship and consolation; 24, finals, championship and consolation, also handicap vs. par, ½ handicap; 31, 18-hole handicap, first and second net.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MEN IN SESSION

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Several hundred delegates were welcomed to Rhode Island by Lieutenant-Governor Burchard at the opening Thursday of the sixth annual convention of the New England branch of the National Electric Light Association.

Features of the opening sessions were an address by President C. C. Wells of Middlebury, Vt., and papers on electrical subjects by R. S. Hale and E. C. Kimball, both of Boston, and G. F. Atwater of New Britain, Conn.

GARDNER PLANS BETTER LIGHTING

GARDNER, Mass.—Gardner merchants now have two white way systems started in the business district.

The Main street merchants raised $400 in two hours yesterd y and it was indicated that the fund may reach the $600 mark before tonight.

CHEAPER GAS IS ASKED

CHICOPEE, Mass.—Reduction in the gas rate for Chicopee to that charged other customers of the Springfield Gaslight Company is the object for which the gas committee of the board of aldermen is conducting a campaign. Petitions will be presented to the state gas and electric light commission at a hearing in Boston on Sept. 10.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Post season series: Savannah 10, Albany 6.

K. I. T. LEAGUE

Cairo 7, Paducah 5.
Owensboro 5, Henderson 0.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Dallas 9, Austin 5.
Dallas 9, Austin 0.
Houston 5, San Antonio 1.
Galveston 9, Beaumont 3.
Ft. Worth 2, Waco 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

New Orleans 6, Memphis 4.
Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 2.
Atlanta 2, Montgomery 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco 9, Los Angeles 1.
Venice 9, Oakland 0.
Portland 6, Sacramento 2.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Winston-Salem 8, Asheville 2.
Greensboro 2, Charlotte 0.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Richmond 12, Portsmouth 4.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Utica 2, Troy 1.
Scranton 10, Elmira 8.

BASE BALL
SATURDAY, SEPT. 5 at 3 O'Clock
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
FENWAY PARK
Tickets now on sale by our agent at Wright & Ditson's at regular prices.

THE HOME FORUM

MANDURAH, IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA



(By permission of Immigration bureau)

MANDURAH, which has been called the angler's paradise, is a quaint, pretty little place situated at the mouth of the Peel inlet in Western Australia. Amongst the fishing centers of this country Mandurah takes third place on the list with revenues derived from licenses of fishermen, and this in spite of the fact that the little township itself cannot boast of more than 223 inhabitants. In the catching and preserving of fish, therefore, the greater number of its busy people are engaged, and in one year alone, over 16,000 pounds of fish were tinned and sent into the markets of the world.

But during the spring and summer months any hands that can be spared from the fishing boats are pressed into the congenial work of fruit gathering among the orchards which stretch for miles around the town. The surrounding country has been found well suited to fruit growing and the rich harvests that are yielded yearly find a good market in the metropolis of Western Australia, which is easily reached by land or water, being only 65 miles away from Mandurah.

Kindness Everywhere

I have sped o'er many miles of land and sea, and mingled with much people, but never yet have found a spot unsunned by human kindness, some more and some less, but all can claim a little. And a man may travel through the world and sow it thick with friendship. —Tupper.

Poetry of Socialism

The poetry of Socialism still rings true when the prose of it seems inadequate and unreal.—Brougham Villiers.

GIVING FLOWERS AND OTHER THINGS

OF THE many forms that giving may take, the gift of a flower seems among the freest from sordid taint. The maiden may accept the flowers of the humble admirer from whom it is commonly thought any more enduring tribute must be refused. A flower put in the hands of infancy pleases at least the grown-up beholder of this pretty harmony of images, even when the baby hardly knows the bit of color from its rubber dolly. Flower missions in cities prove that here is one opportunity to indulge oneself in giftmaking and escape the frown of social economists. The state may give the people an education, it may even lend them books. It may let them enter freely halls where noble paintings are on parade; but it may not give the people any material thing to take home for their very own, except the seeds, the plants, the cut flowers, which under various forms sometimes reach the scant of purse in reasonable plenty.

On the streets near Horticultural hall in Boston children may on certain days of the summer be seen marching home under armfuls of bloom taller than they are. You ask such a child what she is going to do with the flowers. She is taking them home to put in water. None of them ever hints at trying to turn a rapacious penny out of them. They love the flowers for their own sake. No one who sees them rejoicing in this free receiving suspects that they are being pauperized by it; though to pauperize those who are already poor sometimes seems a more rampant terror of those who have in these days than that they themselves should fail to share their greater opportunities and gifts with those that have not.

Why is it that the flower, then, may be given to rich or poor, high or low, and by either to the other, without the most distant hint of fear on the part of giver or recipient? Perhaps it is because human effort does so little toward bringing out the beauty and bounty of nature, at least in this one department of floral wealth. Men may add a handful of refuse or of ill-smelling chemicals to the soil, may water and dig and prune, but all this is humdrum and homely enough, this contribution of the gardener. No human wit or wisdom can clothe the lilies of the field as they are clothed. One understands how the rich fabrics that make Solomon glorious are woven and fashioned; no one can explain how sweet peas come out of one packet of featureless seeds and sunflowers from another, or how either gets form or color or perfume out of elements that have none of them. So the flowers are one of the joys of the earth which men still venture to share with all their brethren.

Handy Colonial Furniture

Peculiar among the relics of colonial America, according to a writer in the Craftsman, were the pieces of furnishing combining a chest and bureau drawers, of the end of the sixteenth century. Such articles of furniture were at one time common in the homes of the descendants of New England Puritans. Originally, of course, they must have been brought from England.

One seen was plain, of unartistic proportions, but chests of like model with elaborately molded fronts after the late Jacobean manner have come to light. They fit into present-day houses with ease. Where an open fire is kept the chest will hold wood; or, in the hall will serve the useful purpose of keeping together and out of sight the heterogeneous collections of things that gather in the make of outdoor activities—racquets, balls, gloves, sneakers and so on, with perhaps even books and magazines for the hammock.

Dealing with chests of all periods, the article concludes: "It is impossible to contemplate these big old-fashioned chests without feeling the contrast between them and most present-day products. Each one was the result of careful workmanship, and when once installed among the household belongings it became the nucleus for all sorts of family memories and associations, passing down as an heirloom from one generation to the next. This is the sort of craftsmanship which we need today, and which those who love the well-made and the beautiful are ever striving to foster."

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Artistic Festival Honors MacDowell

At Peterboro, N. H., where Edward MacDowell spent five or six of his most active years as a music composer, the fifth festival of the MacDowell Association recently brought together artists from all over the United States. The little town was astir with them, writes a correspondent of the Springfield Republican, artists in drama and music, choristers, orchestral performers and devotees of music and drama. The pageant stage is in the deep woods. It is surrounded by enormous pines and faces, through a lovely vista, Mt. Monadnock and the rising sun.

One of the musical numbers was "The Southern Fantasy," by William H. Humiston, one of Edward MacDowell's pupils. This composition had its first performance at one of the concerts of the Orange, N. J., Mendelssohn Union a few years ago, and it has since been produced by the Philharmonic Society of New York and other leading orchestras. It is not, as the title might imply, a potpourri of southern airs. Only two short motifs are borrowed thematic material, and each is of one measure's length only. One of the motifs is Stephen Foster's "Angelina Baker." The composition begins with a unison E by the entire orchestra, which the wind instruments, gradually dropping out, leave to the strings. A negro theme gives the rhythm. Later comes the theme from Stephen Foster. This is played first by the oboe and is followed by a passage for the entire orchestra. In the coda, the negro theme, the Foster theme, and a staccato melody are all heard simultaneously. The work closes with a crescendo and two quick chords. It is a composition of manifest worth and has melodic features that insure it a lasting place in the repertoire of American orchestral music. Artistry of a high order is manifest in the orchestration of the composition.

Our Example

How easily and contentedly we speak of Jesus Christ as our example. Do we realize what it means? If we did, it would revolutionize our living. Do we begin to know our Bible as he did? Do we begin to pray as he did? How thoughtful he was for others, how patient towards dulness, how quiet under insult! Think of what it meant for him to take a basin and towel like a slave and wash the disciples' feet! Do we stoop to serve? Can any one say of us, as we said of him, that we go about "doing good"? Think of his words, servants of his, "I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you."—Maltbie D. Babcock.

Giving and Perceiving

Minds that have nothing to confer,
Find little to perceive.—Wordsworth.

STUDY OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

STUDY of the character of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, vice-president of the southern Confederacy, does much to throw light on the opinions of that time. When Stephens was a prisoner at Ft. Warren in 1865 he wrote, "How strange it seems to me that I should suffer thus, I who did everything in my power to prevent the war. . . ." At one time, he says, he was in great danger of being held a traitor to the South, yet at last he was in prison, as a traitor to the Union. He adds, "In all, I have done nothing but what I thought was right."

Stephens was greatly beloved of his friends, high and low, but what is most striking was the love for him felt by the black race among whom he lived. For he was, as is well remembered, so much an advocate of the system then existing that after he was elected to the vice-presidency of the Confederacy he made a memorable speech in which he sought to justify slavery as the only honest and straightforward relation between the two races, and even to show that there was Scriptural authority for it. He said that the statements of the Declaration of Independence were a mistake, for men are not born free and equal, as any one, he thought, can see. For him the best solution of the difficult relation of white and black races in the land was for the white to protect and befriend the black and train it to the work for which it was best suited. No one can read what he says without perceiving a man honestly trying to square what expediency seemed to force on men with a fundamental law of right. He sought to be right and to do right, yet he was found ranged for the outworn doctrine that one man has a right to control the actions of another as master and owner.

Stephens was an impassioned orator, and there is extant a tribute from Lincoln to his power. Lincoln said that Stephens had "just concluded the very best speech of an hour's length," that he had ever heard. He added that his eyes were still full of tears.

All that Stephens did in his political office was done, it is said, in perfect good temper and kindliness, even when he most strenuously opposed what other men wanted. He fought secession earnestly, yet when it was decided on he did his utmost to uphold his state of Georgia, and her sisters. He wrote of the United States government as "the best government in the world." His great central conviction was of human liberty. It could only have been, then, his deep sympathy for the African race which persuaded him that they were safer as wards of the white people than if left to shift for themselves and to compete with the more advanced race on even terms. He was in the illogical position of expecting an enslaved people to show forth their abilities and worth as clearly under oppression as white men showed their powers in freedom. He did not allow for the enormous developing and uplifting influence of freedom upon any people.

Stephens was so alive to points of honor that he made it a rule from his first admission to the bar that if on investigation he found his client in the wrong he would refuse to appear in the case. He believed that the law's purpose was to secure justice for all men and that the lawyer, as the servant of justice, found his highest success in reconciling difficulties and remedying evils. He was as far as possible from wishing to foment strife anywhere. His tolerance of those who were his apparent enemies is to be classed, so Gamaliel Bradford tells us, only with that of Lincoln and of Lee.

Your Part

To the sea shell's spiral round
'Tis your ear that brings the sound;
The soft sea-murmurs that you hear
Within, are captured from your ear.

You do poets and their song
A grievous wrong,
If your own soul does not bring
To their high imagining
As much beauty as they sing.
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Two Distinct Races Have Builded New Belgium

IT IS not always realized that the civilization of the Low countries, which at the close of the middle ages and the dawn of the renaissance was the highest in Europe, Italy excepted, had its centers in what is now Belgium. For over two centuries the fate of Holland and Belgium was curiously different. Holland became one of the great nations. Belgium, first under Spain, then under Austria, and lastly under France, became the "cockpit of Europe." There are large tracts of it where you cannot walk 10 miles in any direction without crossing the scene of a famous battle or siege. This state of things, says the Manchester (England) Guardian, was not satisfactorily ended till 1831, when the Belgians, after wresting their independence from Holland, secured a guarantee of neutrality (renewed in 1839) from the powers.

Since 1831 Belgium has made progress. Situated at the meeting point of English, French, German and Dutch civilization, it has borrowed from them all. From England it learned industrial methods and a good deal of its politics; France has especially influenced its literature and art and has tinged its social ideals; Germany has taught it something in municipal administration; from Holland it has taken lessons in the sphere of agriculture and also in that of high finance and oversea trade. There is much that is jerry-built in its social and economic structure, as is inevitable where growth has been so rapid, but its ultimate foundation is a sure one, the native talent of an exceptionally gifted and industrious people.

Of what material is Belgian manhood composed? There is, first, a distinction of races—the Flemish and the Walloons. The Walloons are a fiery, idealistic race. The revolutionary democratization of the Belgian franchise in 1893 was their work. They supply the biggest battalions of Belgian socialism. In places like Liege they have a continuous tradition of iron-working and gun-making since a time when the timber of the Ardennes was the fuel of their furnaces. They have a racial gift of music, any local excitement brings out new popular tunes and songs daily. There is a good deal of popular literature in their curious dialect of French, which, like Provencal, deserves the status of a language.

To all this the Flemings present many contrasts. They most resemble the people of southeastern England. Artistically their racial bent is not at all toward music, but very decidedly toward painting and sculpture and also toward the more creative forms of literature. The two races have, nevertheless, many traits in common. One such might be summarized by saying that they are preeminently an engineering people. Another is the fervor of their municipal patriotism; the town hall has always in Belgium claimed more loyalty than the palace. Other features result from common social and economic conditions. Their working class is, perhaps, the best housed in Europe—partly owing to a very good housing law, but mainly owing to unique facilities for cheap traveling. It is due to the latter that a large proportion even of the town workers live in the country, and in spite of a density of population far greater than England's, barely 20 per cent of the nation live in the great cities.

POETRY AND PROSE OF WILLIAM SIMMS

IN THE early literature of America the work of William Gilmore Simms takes prominent place. Both in his novels and his verse his influence was broadening because, in a time when "literary centers" were emphasized his viewpoint was more national than sectional. He was a voluminous writer; more than 30 romances came from his pen. His "History of South Carolina" and his "South Carolina in the Revolution" are spoken of in Long's literature as being still standard works, where also is made the statement that as a biographer, in his lives of Marion and Greene, Irving is the only man of that period who can be compared with him.

He belonged to the Charleston school, which included Timrod and William Hamilton Hayne. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and spent a few years in an editor's chair; but finally gave himself entirely to literature.

The short stories in "Eutaw, and Other Revolutionary Romances," and the novels "Yemansee," "Guy Rivers" and "The Partisan" are probably his best fiction works.

His poetry has a delicacy of touch that his prose generally lacks, "The Lost Pleiad" with its felicitous phrases and lingering melody, albeit lamenting the passing of beauty, being a good example of his art. The following lines, a portion of his sonnet, "The Poet's Vision," are very characteristic:

"Upon the Poet's soul they flash forever,
In evening shades, these glimpses strange and sweet;
They fill his heart betimes,—they leave him never,
And haunt his steps with sounds of falling feet;
He walks beside a mystery night and day;
Still wanders where the sacred spring is hidden;
Yet, would he take the seal from the forbidden,
Then must he work and watch as well as pray."

OBEDIENCE TO TRUTH AND LOVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVEN a cursory study of the Bible shows the important place which the Scriptural writers accord to the virtue of obedience. The law thunders the command: "Now therefore hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments, which I teach you, for to do them." The prophets reiterate the solemn strain, while above all comes the loving call of the great Wayshower, bidding the wilful, sorrowing children of earth to find rest in that childlike submission to the divine will which enabled him to do his mighty works. Surely this was the "yoke" which he declared out of his own experience would prove "easy."

It is interesting to follow through the Bible the development of this thought of obedience. In the beginning we find a somewhat primitive phase. The Jehovah of the Old Testament is served and revered largely as a stern ruler whom it would be folly to cross. The understanding of what constitutes true obedience gradually becomes clearer and more leavened with love until it reaches a climax in Christ Jesus who knew that the real man actually reflects his creator and therefore must be in complete accord with Him. As he expresses it in the fifth chapter of John: "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Reflection, then, is the ultimate understanding of obedience.

The history of the race is but the history of the individual, and in the lives of each one of us we may trace the experiences which are recorded concerning the children of Israel. First, perhaps comes blind obedience to the moral law, that refraining from evil which is largely due to a fear of the consequences. If one is faithful to the highest one knows, however, a more spiritual sense of good is sure to unfold. This is exemplified in the story of Abraham and Isaac. In his desire to give unto God that which was dearest to himself, Abraham was deluded into thinking that he could please God by offering up his only son, Isaac. Because Abraham was honestly trying to do right, however, he was led to see that the loving Father desired no such sacrifice of him, though he apparently did not at that time wholly grasp the truth later voiced by Samuel: "To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."

The Bible promises much to him who obeys God. Prosperity, long life, triumph over adversities, yea, even everlasting Life itself, are among the rewards specifically named. Now, these are all desirable things—things which men want and for which they would sacrifice much. That so many among us seem not to attain them is not always due to wilful disobedience; most people really want to be good. The trouble lies in our ignorance of what it means to be wholly governed by divine Principle.

It is here that Christian Science renders a priceless service to mankind. It teaches them what and how to obey. It begins with the great primal fact that God is Spirit and follows with the inevitable correlative that the real man, made in God's image and likeness, is spiritual, and is therefore governed by spiritual law, which man naturally and simply follows. It holds fast to the Ten Commandments, but brings out their wonderful spiritual meaning, making them truly a guide to eternal Life.

The career of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, is an enduring example of what can be accomplished by one who submits wholly to divine control. It is impossible to conceive of a lone woman establishing a system of religion and healing which within fifty years encircled the globe unless God were with her. Of her it has been said: "She has obeyed the divine Principle, Love, without regrets and without resistance" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 40).

This quotation brings to thought one other point to be briefly touched upon. True obedience must be joyful and wholehearted—"without regrets and without resistance." The so-called obedience which yields simply because it feels itself overwhelmed by a superior power is no obedience at all, and cannot reap the reward which results from that joyful conformity to Principle which alone deserves the name of obedience.

Wherever we may be, then, whatever our task, let us go forth each morning knowing that we are governed by divine Love at all times and in all places and can yield obedience to no lesser power. Let this thought be with us in our daily overcomings and in our night watches and as surely as there is a God of love shall we reap a mighty harvest of health, happiness and usefulness.

The Lesson

She gazes at her little brood,
Their clamorous wants she must supply.
New tenderness is in her tones—
"Oh, blest and happy mother I!"

"But yesterday this humdrum life,
Its homely burdens, wearied me.
Impatient I, and discontent,
My cares were all that I could see!

"From dawn to dark new tasks arose—
How blessed each one seems today!
The plain farm duties! How I joy
Here safe, protected, dull, to stay!

"The plenteous fields are stretching wide,
The quiet village lies below,
No rumor comes of pillage, want,
There's no alarm of threatening foe!

"Gay hollyhocks nod by the wall,
The boughs with ripening fruit hang low,
From yonder oat field sounds the voice
Of one whose fealty well I know!" . . .
—New York Times.

Man Created Free

We are all created in the divine image and it is our mission and privilege to stand erect as full equals; therefore let no man of us be a slave; and let no man of us call himself master of others.
—S. M. Jones.

PUTTING ON SEVEN-LEAGUE BOOTS

AS THE giant lay snoring, Hop-o'-my-Thumb stole out of the hole, drew the seven-league boots off, and put them on his own feet. They fitted exactly." There lies the highest peak of pure wisdom, the climax of the idea-plot of this tale of heroism and ascending effort. To drop pebbles, not peas, as a clue to the way out of the forest is sense; to disguise yourself and your family in the crowns snatched from sleeping princesses is craft; to fly to the help of your threatened king is loyalty. But to put the seven-league boots of a giant on is the act of a serene and heroic confidence, declares the writer of a leading article in the Times (London). Hop-o'-my-Thumb could not have known that the boots would fit him exactly. He had seen none but the giant wear them; and the giant's feet were certainly larger to the eye than his own. To say that he grasped the nettle and it did not sting him is a pale figure. He put his hand into the jaws of the lion, when he put on the giant's seven-league boots, and they fitted him exactly.

The boots always do fit exactly. Common experience proclaims it; yet it is a truth very hardly believed. Every day shows men much bigger than Hop-o'-my-Thumb shaking their heads over boots much smaller than the giants. They will not fit; they will be a yard too wide for a shrunk shank; they may be all very well for giants, but are not for a mere man. And yet the plain truth is that any man may wear the giant's boots. If they will not shrink to fit him exactly he will grow to fit them; and in either case, however big or small they may look, they will do their seven leagues.

There is no fear of their running away on their own account. He that wears them is their master, and they will start and stop as he bids. Unless, indeed, he should begin to be afraid of them. But few who once pull them on are likely to do that. To be well booted is to feel well dressed, at the top of one's power and joy; and there are no such boots for that as seven-league boots. Wearing them, a man knows his own power; and power gives confidence and confidence gladness; and after a league or two he knows that he has never been so fully himself as when he dared to trust the giant in him.

How Navajo Blankets Are Made

Navajo blankets have come to be so commonly a part of the comfortable furnishing of the bungalow, veranda, or mountain camp, that probably few people stop to question, much less to be answered, how these beautiful and enduring robes are made. A writer in the New York Sun thus describes the manner of weaving: Almost the only modern implements that are employed in the weaving are the hand cards, wire-toothed combs for the wool, and shears with which to make cuttings. The frames are made of rude poles with the beams held in place by rawhide ropes. Except for a few peculiarities, the process is the same that the American pioneers used in their hand looms.

The Indian puts his frames on uprights, usually staked and lashed to a tree in front of his "hogan," or house. The women do the weaving, squatted upon the ground. They are close enough to reach to either side of the blanket or halfway up.

When the work has got to a height where it is uncomfortable for them to reach, they tilt the loom so that they may continue in their original position. The spindle in use is that of 100 years ago—a stick through the center of a wooden disk. The work is exceedingly slow; an inch or two is a day's work on the better grades.

The best blankets are made of fine native wool, spun to a tension that makes them almost as durable as steel, with dyes that last. The coarser grades of blankets have but few flecks of color, being usually white, gray, or brown. The Navajo women display an interesting imagery in their designs. That imagery is largely confined to the color schemes, as everything done is a copy of something that the weavers have seen.

One Christian City

One Christian City, one City in any part of the earth, whose citizens from the greatest to the humblest lived in the spirit of Christ, where religion had overflowed the churches and passed into the streets, inundating every house and workshop, and permeating the whole social and commercial life—one such Christian City would seal the redemption of the world.—Henry Drummond.

Keep Open the Road

Hast thou a friend, visit him often, for thorns and brushwood obstruct the road which no one treads.—Eastern Proverb.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, September 4, 1914

Objections to the Philippine Bill

AMONG recent public documents there has hardly been another so glowing as the minority report from the congressional committee considering the Philippine bill. It catches the glare of the war across an ocean of space and appropriates it for a new illumination of the duty of the United States. It rebukes the plan of the administration on grounds that are new, or if not new at least given a new appreciation and standing. The case is shifted completely to a plea that from the Philippines on a fair day Japan may be seen. The hazard of turning the ward of the United States in the Pacific adrift is lifted to the level of certainty that it is to make her a prey of the nations in this their season of wide readjustment. The war in Europe has hardly anywhere, we think, been turned to such eager account as in this minority report.

Somehow the extent to which additional freedom in their own affairs is granted the Filipinos in the administration bill now pending seems hardly to warrant the excitement of the minority. Granting them a second branch in the Legislature, while the governor appointed by the President still sits with veto power over their acts, is, we believe, difficult to construe into an invitation to any roaming power to attach it to its collection of dependencies. The additional link in the grant of autonomy, if the method of the United States may be so dignified, is not a long one and there is ground for question if the opposition is not more partizan than reasoning. The resort to the war excuse gives such a question its emphasis.

The Philippine policy of the guardian government deserves better than sensational treatment. It seems to have serious difficulties when treated commercially, that is to say with a calculation of profit and loss. The evidence runs all ways and to the support of almost any needy policy. But it seems to clear when taken under examination as a question of right and wrong. The administration, in the present phase of the problem, appears to be fulfilling in a carefully measured degree the declared and redeclared purpose of the United States. We believe that it merits the fullest test of the prudence of statesmen of every party, but that it proves itself inseparable from the rule of justice and brotherly consideration. A conclusion that was essentially and fundamentally right would, we think, have no necessity of modification because of the world's resort to war.

Wireless Control Has to Be Extreme

THE EXTENT to which governments find it necessary to control the use of the air for communication is made familiar out of the daily news. The United States did not hesitate long to assert its power to close stations that might be used in violation of the neutrality toward European nations which is its determined policy. It has now taken the further step of acquiring, with the consent of the government of Panama, the entire control of the wireless telegraph on the isthmus, has discontinued all private stations, including those of the United Fruit Company, and has cautioned all ships in the harbors of the zone not to use their wireless except through the government's stations.

In the stringent action taken by the government it is moving along the line and within the limits of the agreement into which twenty-eight of the powers entered. Its control over all use of the process became effective in December, 1912, when the act of the preceding Congress was put in force. The fact is already familiar to persons who have undertaken to use the process that the government is exercising a drastic control, requiring that it shall be used only under a federal license and forbidding any private interruptions of state and commercial systems. The same lesson is being taught the governments that maintain stations within our boundaries, with no possibility of protest in view of the international agreements.

There is an interesting study in the powers of even popular governments in the texture of the wireless laws. Fine sentiments about the freedom of communication have been quite set aside. The simile, "free as air," is retired. The right to run a wire into space and gather up the messages that float there is denied. Necessity, in this case a very real one, sets at nought all theories and makes the civil rule adamant in republics and monarchies alike. The justification of the good of the whole as against the convenience and pleasure of the few is no doubt ample. And one may think back a few years to speculate on what would have happened to the telegraph that uses wires instead of the air if the invention had come after instead of before the government of the United States had arrived at its use of its power to control private exercise of a general accommodation.

Passenger Rates Bound to Be Higher

IT DID not take the railroads of the United States long to get into action for the increase of passenger rates after the hint was given by the interstate commerce commission's somewhat enigmatic decision of July 29. They were already moving when there came the encouragement of the later decree of the commission ratifying 3-cents-a-mile as an interstate rate even in the states which have a 2-cent limitation law. The singular operation of the later decision is that the short-distance traveler within certain states pays no more than 2 cents a mile while the one who spans it in a long journey or buys transportation over the border may be required to pay 50 per cent more. It is, we think, one of the passing anomalies of the readjustment of charges in fair relation to the cost of service. The readjustment is in rapid progress now and the higher rates are to be confronted in the near future, first by the interstate commission and, as they are approved there, by the patrons of the roads.

Higher passenger rates will be accepted, we may believe, with the customary complaisance of the American people. Even the discrimination in rates by classes, making the traveler in the Pullman car pay a higher one aside from the fee of the car company, in all probability will not be resented, for all their undemocratic color. The good nature that accepts the excuse of war as reason for the advance of the price of milk from the next farm will hardly be overtaxed in the added price of a railway ticket, said to be justified by an extreme need of the company. The interests of the many invariably have to be championed in their behalf by the few, so gentle is that indefinite aggregation known as the general public.

It would, we think, be a dismal outcome of the extreme agitation of the recent years as to transportation if the rescue of the railroad companies that have been violators of the common interest, if not of the written laws, were to be sought and allowed in the increase of charges. To the extent that the costs of economically conducted service require it there is an evident readiness of the people to grant the higher rate. But the service of the boards to which supervision has been assigned, with latterly increased powers, and the disinterested agitator, so far as he is actuated by a purpose to help and not mainly to hurt, still has its field.

BANANAS are pouring into the United States in a flood, and it is to be remembered that they are pronounced several times as nutritious as potatoes.

Call of Politics to Young Men

THE MONITOR would propose to political committees of all parties in the campaign now opening that they draft as many young men as can be reached for stump speaking. Then we would urge the young men to volunteer freely. From the organization standpoint very likely would be raised the objection that the boys would not be convincing speakers, from lack of experience, and that they would fail to attract crowds, through lack of an "Hon." before their names. There has been some carelessness by the committees in the employment of that title, but we would not urge that it be conferred on merit instead of station. The appearance of a group of young men, eager and interested as citizens, with the enthusiasm that is sufficient to get them noisily to a platform even if it fails a bit when the attempt is made to speak, would be a welcome feature. The absence of the familiar marks of the political speech by a seasoned campaigner would, we think, arouse no objection by the people. They would make all the allowances needed, and be ready to welcome any indication of a budding oratory.

For the young men, an earnest and active participation in politics has a value that is ordinarily neglected, sometimes decried and never quite appreciated. It is needed, we believe, to show that complete absorption in politics is not an essential of citizenship and that the complete neglect of it is one of the costly mistakes, individual and general. For training in close thought and the placing of right values upon men and measures there is hardly an equivalent for the speaking on the soap box or in the public hall, preferably the box. It is only the man who speaks who experiences that most brilliant of all moments, the one just after taking a seat at the successful close.

Mainly for the public, the active recruiting of young men for the political campaigns is to be urged as a benefit. Their larger share, not only in the business of campaigning but in the management of parties, is the preparation of the needed men for the politics that consists in office-holding. The career that depends on politics is sadly mistaken, but the great loss to the public is in the career that denies all claim of politics to attention. The existence of a class known as professional politicians is a tribute to the neglect of duty and opportunity by the great numbers of men and by the public in not pressing its demand for the new recruits. And for the recruits there is reward all along the way.

ONE college professor would abolish the study of Latin and Greek, another would banish the higher mathematics; no college professor has yet proposed abandonment of spelling, but certain indications point to the probability that there is a secret movement in this direction.

City Charter Building Still Made a Problem

THIS is the interesting spectacle when an American city goes about the task of framing for itself a new charter: it proceeds with all the solemnity and sense of authorship that marks the makers of the constitution for a new republic. For the most recent instance, there is the city of Springfield, Mass., a highly enterprising municipality, with pride in having carried its population into six figures and with a municipal buildings group that has advertised it to the point of familiarity to the whole nation. It may be assumed to have found its governmental garb outgrown and to have a pride in the new one being of the latest fashion. It assembles a committee of 100 to study the problem and will go deep into the devices of city organization. But what is the fashion? Is there one?

Here is a problem that has had almost more than any other the study of governmental experts and the attention of good citizens through a period of years. It has had the experience of the expanding number of chartered cities, with their tests of almost every conceivable device. It is annually the topic of a convention that embraces within its representation all of the United States and Canada. But it is without definite solution. The conclusions as to what constitutes a good form for city government are almost as various as the cities are numerous. They run all the way from councils that are the nearest possible duplicate of the town meeting to a single manager. Along the way are the survival of the bi-cameral imitation of the national government and the commission with powers equipoised among five members. What is best, tested by the accomplishment of the most work and the freest progress along with the least cost, there are none to say, at least none with a vestige of authority.

All this may be said without discouragement, certainly without disparaging the work of the students and inventors. It would seem, however, that the time should not be remote when there will be a recognition of some standard. If the uniform charter is not attainable, there would at least seem to have been reached some general provisions that had so far proved their worth that it would not tax the local public interest and be given to slightly skilled hands to write a newly experimental instrument. The chartering of a city is recognized as a state power and the local effort is all to a tentative draft, but Legislatures are shifting bodies and the states are ordinarily without an informed directing hand. The very process seems to invite variety and a loss of the appropriation of the net experience of municipalities which would save the easily possible blunders and lift the local burden.

New York Sets an Example in Marketing

NEW YORK cannot confine to her borders the interest in the opening of the free markets which took place on the first day of the month. No charge of provincialism lies against the metropolitan newspapers because they devoted columns of space to the depiction of the rush of thousands of people of all classes and stations for the early morning buying of produce direct from the carts of the farmers, fruit from the push carts of the street vendors and groceries from the vans of the big dealers. It captures the attention of the people of a hundred American cities that those of the biggest one bought tomatoes for a cent a pound, peaches for 10 cents a dozen and cantaloupes for a nickel each, all these and much else at prices far below the store and stall rates. It was the first test of the four markets that have been opened in great spaces of hitherto unused city lands. After every allowance is made for the enthusiasm for the new thing, there is, we believe, ground for the belief of the city authorities that it is the beginning of a public accommodation that will gain in use. Low prices need no other aid than advertising, and the free market at present advertises itself.

The value of the New York experience lies in the fact that it may be substantially duplicated in every considerable town where direct trading has not been possible for the lack of the space it needs. The intrusion of the middleman is not the only bar to the benefits, but the cost of the store, the rental of market space, and above all the expense of delivery has been assessed on the consumer in the higher price. There will still be the store and the delivery and the credit system for those who are indifferent to the burden of an artificial process. But there is a service for humanity in restoring to simplicity the purchase of the household supplies. It falls within a time when the need is greatest for direct and inexpensive trading. That need is not New York's alone, and the way she has met it points the road for all the others that are not yet furnishing the free market.

THERE is a tendency in some quarters just now to belittle The Hague conference and its work, but it will be interesting as the months slip by to notice how this tendency may be changing.

NO ASSOCIATION of coin collectors can hope to have a membership like one of coin distributors.

Certainly There Is Plenty of Oil

IF THERE is justification for the advance in the prices of flour and sugar, as a result of the closing of European sources of supply, there must be a corresponding reason for a decline in prices where an American product is denied its usual outlet. Petroleum is in this situation. Shipment having been suspended, there is a piling up of the product at its sources or on the way to a closed market, the pipe lines are doing little business, and the dividends on the stock of oil companies are being passed. Not to be too insistent, the retail buyer of oil in any of its forms would welcome a lowering of the cost as showing that the law of supply and demand works more than one way, as to which he is in a bit of doubt.

Broadly surveyed, the supply of petroleum is the great modern instance of the world's content of whatever of a material nature mankind needs. In its vastness of supply this product is making possible the replacing of other fuels under boilers that they may be freely used where they are indispensable; it is making navigable the air and transforming the whole process of travel on the highways. A medium that the world knew nothing of a century ago and came into possession of for a seemingly limited purpose as an illuminant has come to the first place of importance in the common economy. The demand has done no more than force the search for the supply, and the hidden reservoirs have proved themselves seemingly inexhaustible.

Experience with oil has taught the American people clear lessons in the possibility of private interference with natural bounty and the capacity of capital in resistance of the making of laws and the administration of laws. It has probably contributed the largest incentive to the expansion of governmental control of private enterprise. It has been the object of the greatest concern of economists and of statesmen and of courts. It would seem to be consistent with its past if it should now be a witness to the possible interference with the theory that an excess of any product is for the buyer's advantage, as good a theory as that the shortage is to the buyer's hurt.

Chinese Students in American Colleges

IN THEIR week of reunion, this time held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the Chinese students in America have reminded Americans of the considerable oriental representation in their schools and given renewed evidence of their alertness to western methods, all the way from baseball to university honors. The reminder has the greater value now that there is no longer a novelty in this presence. This year's was the tenth of the student association's annual meetings, the decennial fact getting a prominent place in the exercises. But the Chinese student has been here for forty years. The recollection of the pioneers in the student invasion, which is still lively with the few who extended him the first welcome, marks the utter change in the attitude of Americans toward the students from the other side of the globe and the equal change in the attitude of the Chinese at home toward the students who sought the larger training. Effusions of welcome and manifestations of good will along the way are less marked than formerly, happily so inasmuch as the oriental presence is no more made note of as singular. It has come into acceptance as a matter of course, the world unity of interest that is no longer questioned.

Some account may be taken now of the fulfilment of the fervid predictions of the earlier days of Chinese presence in the schools. It is a gratifying inventory, in such tangible items as the breaking down of provincialism in education, the removal of at least race prejudice in the schools, the spread of western learning and invention in the east and the reciprocal absorption of the oriental calm and respect for the past. It must include the less definite but not less real influence of American thought on the political institutions of China. It has brought somewhat of the realization of human brotherhood with which it was first acclaimed. For all that it has brought there is, we think, the best return in the assurance, made very clear in the meeting at Amherst, that it is yet to bring a fuller measure.